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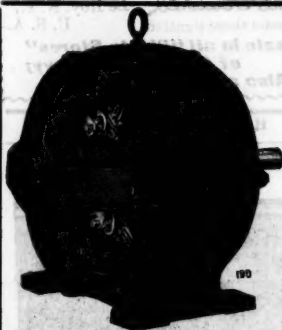
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PROFESSOR MACDONALD ON PEACE HUMBUNG.

Suggesting the presence of hypocrisy and sham in the current agitation for peace, Prof. William MacDonald, LL.D., of Brown University, in an address before the Society of Colonial Wars, in Providence, R.I., on Dec. 30, pointed out some of the dangers which may befall a people led captive by the delusion that the world is now just outside the portals of the millennium and that physical force is no longer the compelling argument in the government of nations and in their relations with one another. Professor MacDonald holds the chair of history in Brown, is a member of several historical societies, has edited many historical papers and books and is the author of "The History and Government of Maine," "Jacksonian Democracy" and, in collaboration, the "Larger History of the United States." It will thus be seen that Professor MacDonald is particularly well qualified to speak of present American tendencies and their relation to the genius of American institutions, and he reaches conclusions which no man can escape who reads aright the history of the past.

"It seems to me that we have perhaps overdone this denunciation of war," said Professor MacDonald, according to a verbatim report we take from the Providence Journal. "We are in danger in this country of forgetting the supreme and inspiring services of war to civilization. I should like to leave out of account wars of purely dynastic and selfish characters, waged for no high object; of such we have no end in history. War has been one of the great civilizers of the past, and one of the steps by which humanity has risen to its present position. There are constantly arising great national questions which involve wars touching the very life and existence of a nation. I should be very sorry if in a discussion of international peace we should come to the point where we should think that it is not right to fight in a good cause."

"There are certain advantages which follow from militarism which I would have for this country. I would not underrate the disciplinary value of such training. In this American country of ours, exceedingly provincial, self-confident and immature, the advantages of discipline may well be underrated. I could wish a wide prevalence of military drill for the average citizen. There is a certain slouchiness, a certain shambling gait about the average American as he walks, which is not creditable to us as a nation. I never see a body of college students passing from one lecture room to another, with their hulking forms, their ill-fitting clothes and their slouching manner, but what I wish that those men could be subjected to a rigorous drilling and process of setting up."

"I am led to the belief," continued Professor MacDonald, "that there is a certain amount of pretense about this whole peace agitation, and that we don't really believe in it at the bottom. I confess to a certain confusion of thought when I find that the great nations which are proclaiming so loudly in favor of Hague tribunals are at the same time swelling their navies and enlarging their armies by vast expenditures. I confess to a certain feeling of contempt for the secretaries of state and the ambassadors who say that the time of wars is past and at the same time are taking steps to increase their countries' armaments. I should like to assert, in speaking to those whose title to be here rests on the brilliant military fame and service of their ancestors, my sincere belief in the value of just war. We cannot predict when it is coming and we cannot stay it."

We knew it would come at last. We knew that some public man devoted to the cause of education and popular enlightenment would see beneath the hollow mask of pretense that is too often worn by noisy advocates of "peace," and would not fear to speak out. There has been too much ascribing of pure unadulterated sincerity

to the "peace" advocates; there has long been needed just such a division of the sheep from the goats as Professor MacDonald has made. If there could be established some national society to offset the activities of the Peace Society we should unhesitatingly urge the election of Professor MacDonald as its president. We do not know what name this society could take, whether it should be called "The Society for Promoting the Military Spirit in the United States" or something similar, but, whatever it might be, we should like to see at the head of it a man who is keen enough to detect the note of insincerity and who is not afraid to speak of it publicly.

The provincialism of this country of which the Brown instructor speaks is too patent to the traveled man to need particular demonstration. It is mistaken by our people for a virtue, instead of a fault. By some strange process of reasoning it is held to be a twin sister of independence, that it is the antithesis of monarchical things, and hence is entirely commendable. Professor MacDonald, who has been unfavorably impressed by the "slouchiness" of students in and about the classrooms, has doubtless seen the cadets at West Point or the Naval Academy, all wretched "victims" of military training, and noticed the difference between their alert, well set up and correct figures and the "hulking forms and shambling gaits" of the college students. It requires a large measure of moral courage to speak so boldly of the defects of American students, and Professor MacDonald merits no small meed of praise for his candor and fearlessness.

In the same spirit of educative reproach are these words of Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson in a recent editorial in the Century Magazine: "In the last analysis the responsibility for the lax public sentiment with regard to violations of business, social and political laws must be placed on American training and character. Since the Civil War, at least, the youth of the nation has been allowed a latitude of conduct and self-indulgence invited by political security and expanding prosperity. * * * If anyone doubts the truth of this sweeping generalization let him inquire of the masters of the private schools of the country. They will tell him, without qualification, that the lack of training in obedience and self-restraint in American homes is the bane of the preparatory schools, and the direct cause of the prevalent mediocre levels of discipline and scholarship."

Having seemed to wish to monopolize all sincerity and honesty of purpose, it must be altogether one of the saddest blows yet received by the "peace" faddists that right in the bosom of New England should arise a distinguished educator to lay the charge of insincerity, of hypocrisy, at their very door. We have ourselves felt that there was insincerity in the present "peace" crusade, with its many societies and the loud clink of golden coins. It has seemed to lack that modesty of appeal and argument which should characterize all true reform. We have hesitated to say so, preferring that others than a recognized representative of the Army and Navy should hold up to the American people the cant and humbug that have been masquerading in the sacred robes of Truth and Right.

We trust that Professor MacDonald may soon speak before a larger audience and put in even more emphatic language his indictment of some phases of the present agitation for peace that are turning many earnest souls in disgust away from what otherwise might be a rational attempt to reconcile international differences. The address of Professor MacDonald should usher in a new era of peace agitation. It should make clear to those who are endowing various institutions to abolish war that they can gain nothing for the real fraternity of nations through an indiscriminate attack upon armies and navies, that these are as much expressions of national life and character as schools and churches, mills and factories, and to let loose upon them the dogs of irresponsible clamor and abuse is to postpone, not hasten, the arrival of the day when the sword will be beaten into a plowshare.

If any member of the Services has regarded as too severe our attitude toward officers of the Army or Navy who may ally themselves with the Socialistic propaganda, we would invite his attention to a poster which has been issued by the Socialists for advertising a book against war. This poster bears a picture of a prostrate man being bayoneted by a soldier, behind whom stands a fat, unctuous-looking person surrounded with money bags. These lines are underneath: "Soldiers are to the capitalist class what beaks are to eagles and teeth to tigers. A bayonet is a stinger, made by the working class, polished and sharpened by the working class, and then thrust into the working class by the working class—for the capitalist class." That the Almighty Dollar is more sought after than the truth in this treatment of the war may be inferred from the letters in large type, "Hot and Handsome," referring to the qualities of the work. We might expect to find such a laudation of a romance of the type of "Three Weeks" or other best sellers, but in an appeal, which it professes to be, to the workingman on behalf of the workingman, the words appear to be a typographical bait for the money of the hard working laborer. To any man, "workingman" or other kind of man, who may be disposed to read such a book, we have merely the suggestion to make that the first men on the Pacific coast to demand the exclusion by force of the Chinese thirty years ago were the workmen of San Francisco. Did they cry out against war then? Not at all. They said that if the Chinese could not be kept out by diplomacy, this Government should keep them out by armed force.

Now, an armed force presupposes an army, presupposes soldiers; so in this instance, at least, the soldiers of Uncle Sam were regarded as the warmest friends of the workingmen. As a matter of fact and history, they have always been the friends of the workingmen, because they have been the friends of law and order. Nowhere is there a record of any soldiers of either the states or the United States interfering with the actions of workingmen so long as these workingmen did not seek to interfere with the rights of other workingmen. In almost every case in which soldiers have been called out to preserve the peace during labor riots in the United States the question at issue has been whether certain workingmen other than the strikers should be permitted to labor. The law has said that such men should be allowed to earn a living unmolested, and in standing for the enforcement of such a law the soldiers of the United States and the Militia of the states have fought the fight of the workingman and have been his best friends. And to-day, if a shipload of Chinese laborers should arrive at San Francisco, it would be to the soldiers of the United States that the workingmen would look for rescue from the threatened Yellow Peril.

Hon. Fred W. Seward was accustomed to tell this story of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln, to which he was a witness: When the proclamation was engrossed Mr. Seward, who was then Assistant Secretary of State under his father, William H. Seward, was sent with the document to the White House to get the signature of President Lincoln. When he arrived there he found Mr. Lincoln occupied with a reception, which detained him two or three hours. At the end of this the President entered the room where Mr. Seward was waiting, and, greeting him cordially, asked him, "Well, Mr. Assistant Secretary, what can I do for you to-day?" "I have here," said Mr. Seward, "a document I bring to you for your signature." Mr. Lincoln took the proclamation and, observing what it was, his face grew grave and he paced up and down the room, vigorously rubbing his hands together. Finally he said: "I have been shaking hands with several hundred people and my fingers are stiff. I do not want to sign that proclamation with a hand that appears to tremble or show any uncertainty." He then sat down, and, taking a pen, signed the proclamation in a firm hand, showing the signature to Mr. Seward and asking him if he thought it would do. Mr. Seward asked the privilege of taking with him the pen with which the proclamation was signed, and this he preserved with great care among his choicest relics of the time of the Civil War.

Although the instructions of the War Department in Washington are very direct and specific such a bungling of the finger-print records as the press despatches show occurred the other day in England, when a prisoner's "papers" showed that he was serving in the army at a time when the finger records indicated he had committed a certain crime, might occur even here if the authorities, having a prisoner in charge, should with childlike faith accept his own statement as to his identity, ignoring the fact that it is quite possible that the name and discharge papers of a former soldier might be appropriated by someone having no right to them. However, those in charge of the identification of soldiers of the United States are doing their utmost to prevent such errors by bringing the attention of the civil authorities everywhere to the necessity of sending a culprit's finger-prints to the War Department in order to determine positively and immediately the question of his identity, if he claims to have had military antecedents. Inasmuch as there is only one chance in many million quadrillions that any two sets of finger-prints will be duplicates, there is little probability of the finger records being in fault. One of the highest authorities on finger-print records in the U.S. Army informed us at the time of the report from England: "There is nothing the matter with the finger-print system; the trouble is only with some of the bunglers that operate it."

Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, in Circular 38, Dec. 23, 1910, issued from his headquarters, publishes valuable information relative to the types of dogs used for transport purposes in Alaska, which he says is of vital importance to the welfare of the troops, and especially in the repair and maintenance of United States telegraph lines. In his circular General Maus names the various types of dogs best suited for transport purposes, the Malamutes being considered the most valuable. Other subjects treated upon are breeding, conformation, age, protection from climate, care, common diseases, care and feeding, length of marching, harness, sleds, loads, driving, losses, etc.

During the year 1910, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 234,313 pounds of meat food products for the Navy were rejected by the inspectors on account of the "sour, slimy, tainted or putrid condition of the products, and for failure to comply with the specifications regarding weight, and because of the substitution of buck, heifer or cow meat for the meat of wethers and steers, as specified." These inspections by the Bureau of Animal Industry upon the request of the Navy Department were made at Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Providence, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington. The meats and products inspected for the Navy aggregated 6,448,072 pounds.

One of the most interesting sporting items in the daily press we have seen for some time is the following: "The University of Pittsburgh football team, which scored 282 points this season, yet not allowing its own goal line to be crossed, in breaking training has decided to continue the ban on cigarettes which was in force through the entire season by orders of Coach Joseph Thompson. With Thompson, members of the squad believe that cigarettes and athletics will never mix. The coach, in a recent interview, said: 'I believe firmly that most of our wonderful success in football has been due to refraining from smoking cigarettes, and also from any dissipation whatever during the season. From the time we started to think of this year's team, and I announced that no candidate could smoke cigarettes and try for the team, nor could we have anyone who even thought of taking a drink of intoxicants, there was not a cigarette smoked by a member of the squad, nor was there dissipation in any shape or form. This made us absolutely the best conditioned team in the country.' If football training shall result in a general athletic ban on the cigarette perhaps the public will overlook any kind or number of accidents that may result from the game. It rather militates against a good opinion of sports when members of a baseball nine take hasty puffs at cigarettes during their innings, as if they cannot wait till the game is over. Sometimes only one man will have a lighted cigarette, yet half a dozen of the men at bat will be seen taking a whiff from the one weed. It is one of the mysteries of human conduct that young men will take great pains in athletic training and yet in their habits do that which offsets and vitiates the benefits derived from the games they indulge in. We have seen champion golf players play round after round furiously smoking cigarettes, laying down the "smoke" only when they reached the putting greens. Ask them why they give so much time to the game and they will reply that they believe the game contributes greatly to their health. Still, in playing it they persist in a habit that may do them more harm than the game can do them good."

An article by Archibald Young in the Confederate Veteran, as was noted in our issue of Dec. 24, ascribes to the influence of their Southern wives the fact that among the leaders of the Confederacy were to be found some Northern men who had lived but a short time in the South. Mr. Young added that "some Southern men fought in the Northern Army," citing, among others, Admiral Balch. Of this a correspondent writes: "Mr. Young rather surprises me when he says that 'some Southern men fought in the Northern Army whose wives had not been in sympathy with Southern doctrine,' the inference being that if that had been the case the result might have been different, adding: 'Admiral Balch was an Alabamian, but his wife was from Delaware. Admiral Farragut was the exception; both he and his wife were Southerners.' In regard to Rear Admiral Balch I wish to say most emphatically that such was his patriotism that the strongest influence could not possibly have induced him to swerve from his duty, as he knew it, to his country and to the Government. Rear Admiral Balch's first wife was a native of Washington; and, as a matter of fact, he and his second wife, who is from Delaware, were not married until after the close of the Civil War. Rear Admiral Balch was born in Tennessee and appointed to the Navy from Alabama, spending his early boyhood in Virginia, among relations who were strong Southerners. It is not necessary to inform readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the patriotism and service to his country of Rear Admiral George B. Balch, but for the instruction of the ignorant or misinformed I am impelled to write this."

Mr. Theodore Marburg, who read a paper on the "International Court of Justice" at the meeting of the American Political Science Association and the American Economic Association at St. Louis, declares that much harm is done the peace movement and efforts to obtain an international court of justice by erroneous reports to the effect that the object of those behind the movement is to reduce military expenditures of the United States. "We do not desire anything of the sort," said Mr. Marburg. "The fact that we do not ask any disarmament on the part of the United States until there might be a general agreement on the part of all formidable Powers for a partial disarmament of all is what makes our movement strong. Many realize that this country must maintain its Army and Navy and improve both branches so long as the present conditions continue, and they could not aid us if we advocated a policy of reduction of Army and Navy before the other Powers would agree to it. Not only has America an effective Navy, but back of that Navy is a people of boundless resources and boundless will. It is human will that has made human history. If America wills that this thing shall be done, it will be done. Moreover, Europe knows that in advancing this suggestion America is urged by no fear except the fear of doing wrong, which is the only fear that any man or woman or any nation should have."

If all officers of the Army view Steele's "American Campaigns" like one officer whose opinion we heard expressed the other day, the time may come when the War Department will have a history of our wars written separately by the representative of each branch of the Service. This officer said that the Cavalry gets too much attention in the book, and seeks to prove it by the references in the index, where the Cavalry is much more in evidence than the Artillery or the Infantry. He ascribes this to the fact that the author is a Cavalry officer, probably never having heard of the explanation of an admirer of the book, who said that the Cavalry is in more places in a day than the Artillery or Infantry, and consequently is more likely to be mentioned oftener. The critic from whom we have quoted also believes that the book too often finds, when the Confederates were beaten, that it was through disparity in numbers, and, when they won, it was generally against superior forces. It would be hard, indeed, to find an officer of one branch able to write a history in which he would not give to his arm a prominence that other arms might be able to find fault with, for he would be suspected of partiality whether guilty of it or not. If there is any history yet written which, according to the officers of all the arms represented, gives to each branch its full meed of credit,

we would suggest that it be printed in gold and preserved as the eighth wonder of the world.

We are aware of the profound knowledge of military and naval affairs upon which our esteemed contemporaries of the daily press base their sage conclusions, but we confess we were not prepared to find such an illustration of this as appears in the extract which follows from the New York Herald, European edition, of Dec. 27, 1910: "War scares" may have brought about, as the London Standard's New York correspondent gravely assures us, many strange things. But they have produced nothing stranger than the idea that an Anglo-American alliance, offensive and defensive, is probable. In the first place, there is no 'war scare' in the United States. For reasons that have nothing to do with common sense, Mr. Dickinson, the Secretary of the Navy, and a small group of log-rolling politicians have been agitating for the construction of fortifications and a vast increase of the standing Army. But the agitation has fallen dismally flat; the people resolutely refuse to tremble or even to take the agitators seriously. On the contrary, it seems inclined to regard as a rich joke the anxiety that the Secretary of the Navy displays about the country's land defenses, instead of remaining in his own element, the sea. In the second place, the American temperament is supremely self-reliant. Consequently, Americans may be relied upon to protect the United States themselves, not to turn to others for their protection."

The boycott against the street car line plying cars between Fort D. A. Russell and Cheyenne, Wyo., which was begun Saturday, Dec. 31, 1910, by the troops of the garrison, bids fair to be productive of considerable competition to the street car company, if nothing more. It is understood that every vehicle of any kind whatever will be utilized, even "Shank's mare." The men of the garrison want a five-cent fare for this and for post transportation, but so far the company has refused to grant the reduction. On the night of Jan. 3 some hoodlums greased the track, in their deluded notion that such tactics would bring about the desired reduction in fare, and, as is frequently the case in goat hunting for perpetrators of "tricks" in the vicinity of Army posts, suspicion has first sighted the door of some member of the post. The fact that the deed was perpetrated within "gun-shot" of the post does not necessarily prove that a soldier did it, yet the stigma of suspicion that such is the fact may remain at the door of the post until the contrary is proved. The fact that an effective boycott, which the men of the garrison are capable of carrying out if they see fit to do so, would be the best means of accomplishing the desired reduction in fare, is believed by the officers to preclude any such suspicion against anyone of the garrison, and the men know this too well to be classed with the "hoodlums."

From Lieut. P. J. Hennessy, 15th U.S. Cav., professor of military science and tactics, we have received a copy of the regulations of the department of M.S. and T. at the State College of Washington. The official designation of the military body is the Washington State College Corps of Cadets, and the professor of M.S. and T. is ex-officio commandant. The corps is organized into a regiment of infantry, and follows as far as practicable the organization of regiments of Infantry of the United States. The object of the instruction is stated to be "to qualify cadets to be company officers of Infantry, Volunteers or Militia." Infantry drill and training are considered paramount. On page 9 we find the following explanation of the attitude of superior and subordinate: "Under no circumstances should a superior argue with a subordinate. It is enough for the subordinate to learn the desires and wishes of his superior and to do them promptly and quickly. Argument, from the nature of things, cannot be tolerated in a military organization. When a man is at fault the time to correct him is, if possible, immediately after the fault has been committed. Efficiency on the part of subordinates should be recognized and brought to the attention of superiors upon proper occasion."

The use of troops to put down rioting in England does not happen without raising questions in Parliament. Recently in the House of Commons information was asked of the government regarding the employment of cavalry and other troops to put down rioting in South Wales. The employment of cavalry in England to put down rioting is very rare. The United Service Gazette recalls that the Life Guards, however, have more than once placed a curb on Metropolitan rioters, notably during the dockers' strike of 1889; but it was their services during the disturbance of 1810 that earned for them the nickname of "The Piccadilly Butchers." Their other name of "The Patent Safeties" is thought to have been bestowed on them as an appropriate title for troops confined to home service, by derivative cavalry regiments of the line. Street duty also fell to the King's Dragoon Guards during the trade riots at Manchester and Blackburn in the 'forties, and in consequence the regiment has since been nicknamed "The Trades Union."

American naval officers, especially those who have seen service in Philippine waters and made the world cruise on the Battleship Fleet, will be interested in the suggestion in the Civil and Military Gazette, of Lahore, India, that an Indian fleet of the British navy be formed and based alternately on Colombo and Singapore, to strengthen the English military position in the Far East and to counterbalance developments in the Near East. India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements would be amalgamated as a single unit of defense, and by it both India and the Crown Colonies would gain. The latter would have the advantage, as regards garrisons, of permanent connections with the great military resources of India. An Indian Ocean squadron of four pre-Dreadnought battleships would give to the Pacific fleet cohesion and striking power, now conspicuously lacking.

Of the 65,000 Chinese in the Philippine Islands, seventy-five per cent. are natives of Amoy, according to a report of Julian H. Arnold, U.S. Consul at Amoy. Amoy is the only port in China having a direct steamship service with the Philippine Islands. In the Philippine Islands seventy-five per cent. of the business is carried

on by Chinese—at least Chinese pay seventy-five per cent. of all of the internal revenue taxes in the islands, 8,000 merchants there having \$25,000,000 gold invested in business, twenty-three of twenty-five firms being natives of Amoy. There is a constant passenger traffic between that port and the Philippine Islands. When the United States Fleet was making its cruise around the world in 1908 Amoy was the only port in China visited, and the Chinese Government spent there the sum of \$600,000 gold upon the reception to the fleet. On one of the large boulders in the Nan Pu To temple grounds, which are in proximity to the place where the fleet was entertained, an inscription has been engraved commemorating the visit of the fleet and also recording the presentation by Admiral Hubbard of the loving cup from the United States Navy to the Chinese navy in the spring of 1910.

Discussing our criticism of the Texas law which permits a National Guardsman to be punished in the civil courts for acts done while obeying orders of his superior officer, the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press says: "In this state no Guardsman when ordered on duty can be served with summonses, but it appears that he may be tried in criminal court after his guard duty is over for acts committed while under his superiors. It would seem to a civilian that the New York law is more just. A Militiaman must realize the power of his superiors and his superiors must hold him to obedience of orders, but this is difficult if another authority is to punish the man for the consequences of military commands. It seems fair that the man should be held by the military authorities for all acts while under their orders, and to them alone."

A recent invention of Director Trahm, of a Hamburg shipbuilding firm, was described by him at the annual meeting of German marine architects at Berlin recently. The apparatus is designed to lessen the rolling of ships and consists of U-shaped tanks extending through the hold of the vessel from port to starboard. These admit water which rises and falls as the ship rolls, the effect being to overcome the rhythmical movement of the vessel. The tanks have been tested on two steamers plying between German ports and Buenos Ayres. These steamers, in rolling, showed a list of eleven degrees on either side before being equipped with the tanks. With the latter in use the list was reduced to two degrees. The passengers found that the invention added to their comfort by steadying the ships.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, commanding the Philippine Constabulary, under date of Nov. 10, 1910, mentions Sergt. Major Maximino A. Kadano, Constabulary of Cagayan, for valor shown in rescuing 3d Lieut. Harry W. Dean from drowning in the Pinacnauan River, near Peñaflanca, Cagayan, Oct. 1, 1910, and says: "They were crossing the river when the horse ridden by Lieutenant Dean slipped off the ford, throwing him into deep water, and, as he was unable to swim, he was being rapidly carried away by the swift current. Lieutenant Dean had lost consciousness, when the sergeant major, seeing his danger, jumped into the river and succeeded in bringing him to the bank, where restorative measures were successfully applied."

Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., has accomplished the seemingly impossible feat of converting the "United States Naval Institute Proceedings" into a popular publication, such as those that estimate their circulation in units of 100,000. His story in the last issue of the "Proceedings," reporting a remarkable rescue at sea, has started on its rounds. The Sun has published an editorial condensation of the story, and the New York Evening Post has given it in full, to the extent of several columns of our paper. The story owes much to the skilful manner in which it is told, for Captain Fiske, as the articles he published in the United Service Magazine some years ago show, is to be classed as to his skill in narration with his fellow-craftsmen of the sea, Pierre Loti.

The annual banquet of the National Geographic Society will be held at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., Saturday evening, Jan. 14, at 7:30 p.m. The banquet this year will be in honor of the U.S. Army and of the discovery of the art of aviation. President Taft will attend and will make a brief address. There will also be brief toasts by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff; the Mexican Ambassador, Señor Don Francisco Leon de la Barra; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., and Mr. Wilbur Wright. President Henry Gannett will preside; Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., will be toastmaster.

Successful experiments in raising, by means of electromagnets, a cargo of nails sunk in the Mississippi some time ago has suggested to the Navy Department that torpedoes which have gone to the bottom because of some defect can be raised in a similar manner. Hereafter, in practice firing, when a torpedo is lost the approximate point at which it sank will be marked with a buoy, so that the region may be explored with an electro-magnet, and the torpedo be thus recovered. The lifting power of the magnets will not have to be very great, owing to the buoyancy of the torpedo in the water.

Mr. Frederick F. Lincoln, who was formerly associated with the business department of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is now president of the Cement Age Company, which announces the consolidation of its publication, Cement Age, with Concrete Engineering, of Cleveland, Ohio. It is the purpose to preserve the best features of both the magazines, thus maintaining the prestige each has won. The use of cement from the architectural and engineering standpoints, as well as its manufacture, will be thoroughly covered, together with the popular features that are of such great interest to the general public.

The Adjutant General of the Army has been notified by cable from the Philippine Islands that the commanding officer, 12th Cavalry, has designated stations for that regiment on its return to the United States in February, 1911, as follows: Headquarters, machine-gun platoon and 1st and 2d Squadrons, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops L and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.

GENERAL PERSHING'S REPORT.

Troops throughout the department exhibit a high standard of efficiency, says Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the Department of Mindanao, in his annual report. "Under the conditions of service existing here, the excellent state of the command is very complimentary to the limited number of officers directly on duty with the troops. The necessity for the maintenance of a relatively large military force in the department has placed at the disposal of the provincial government a body of men unexcelled in any foreign service. It is gratifying to note that a large majority of Army officers holding civil office in Moro Provinces have demonstrated exceptional fitness for their duties. Their work has been such that the Army is to be congratulated.

"In general Regular troops are held in large garrisons where they can be easily supplied and from which they can be readily sent to any point where their services are needed. During the period of field training troops go to all parts of the department. The effect of their presence among natives is to encourage the peaceably inclined and to discourage the lawless element. In so far as they have come in contact with natives their services have been valuable in maintaining friendly relations with various tribes. In Moro districts the work and influence of the Army has been especially beneficial. For reasons explained, the strength of the command has been increased by two battalions of native scouts, making, in all, four battalions and two independent companies. One battalion has been distributed to cover the district of Davao; another occupies, or will occupy, eight stations in Cotabato Valley. The third battalion will occupy four one-company stations in the district of Lanao, while American troops already garrison seven other stations. The fourth battalion holds eight stations on the Zamboanga peninsula, and two Moro companies occupy the island of Basilan.

"To provide greater variety of fresh vegetables orders were issued early this year for the establishment of a garden at each post. In many instances recruits have been very satisfactory, but a shortage in transportation has prevented gardening except on a small scale. At Camp Keithley the climate is favorable, and the troops have been able to provide themselves with vegetables similar to those grown in any garden at home.

"Special attention is invited to the report of the chief commissary of this department on the potato farm at Camp Vicars. Potatoes so far are small, the proportion to them being too small for issue. Soil on the site selected for potato farm is not rich, and the site is not believed to be the best available. Should results obtained on the present location of the farm prove unsatisfactory the attempt should not be given up until other localities have been tried; nor should the potato farm be permanently located until the best place has been found. If we can successfully grow potatoes in the lake region a new industry will be opened up to the inhabitants.

"The population of the island of Mindanao and Sulu Archipelago is such that the presence of troops is the only guarantee of peace. To keep down the lawless element among the Moros and pagan tribes a relatively large force must be maintained in this department. To do so economically, and avoid rebuilding posts every two or three years, some posts should be designated as permanent, and buildings constructed of permanent material. We have now occupied these islands long enough to determine quite definitely where such posts should be located. There should be a regimental post on the island of Jolo, a brigade post in Lake Lanao region and a regimental post at some point in the vicinity of Zamboanga, beside smaller posts at Camp Overton and Malabang. The khaki uniform furnished by the Quartermaster's Department for tropical service is poorly made and ill fitting. The American made khaki cotton cloth is heavy, shrinks badly, fades rapidly and is almost as warm as woolen cloth. This clothing is as poor an early boyhood in Virginia, among relations who were excused for a military uniform as it can be imagined. Instead of offering soldiers some inducement to enter and remain on foreign service by giving them good looking and well fitting clothes we force upon them these unbecoming, hot, heavy, ill fitting uniforms. The best khaki cloth is of English manufacture and should be prescribed for the Army; it is light, cool, holds its color and does not shrink.

"The construction for military purposes of a telegraph line of communication with the district of Davao is strongly recommended; the occupation of this district by a battalion of native scouts, the remoteness of the station and the lack of frequent communication make the location of this line almost imperative. A flourishing American community there would practically support such line. A feasible route has been found, over which it will be easy to maintain a land line.

"The tour of service for American troops in the Philippine Islands might well be increased to four years. In two years troops hardly get acquainted with the people and conditions in the vicinity of their posts, and rarely become interested in the larger problems that are being worked out under American control. It is especially desirable to increase the length of detail in this department where a large number of officers are called upon to perform civil duties. Governmental policy in Mindanao should be continuous, as a change of officers usually means change of policy. The Army cannot do itself full justice in the administration of civil affairs in the Moro Province unless the period of service be extended.

"Philippine Scouts serving in this command are in excellent condition. A high state of discipline exists among them. Their officers are enthusiastic and willing, and the same spirit extends to the men. Their impedimenta has been materially reduced, and there no longer exists just cause for criticism regarding their immobility. The native scouts in this department have already demonstrated their fitness for the duties they are called upon to perform."

In his report as Governor of the Moro Province General Pershing tells us that the outlook for the future of the province was never brighter. The people, the earnest, honest, industrious, law abiding people, whether they be Filipinos, Moros or Bagobos, are happy and content. The Constabulary, as an arm of the civil government, has performed valuable service. Agricultural conditions have improved materially during the past year. The school system depends for its success entirely upon the American teacher, although Filipino teachers do excellent work under proper supervision. At the summer normal Capt. Percy L. Jones, of the Medical Corps of the Army, kindly acted as instructor in hygiene, dwelling especially upon the most prevalent diseases. Lieut. A. G. Hutchinson, 3d Inf., voluntarily took charge of a course of instruction for male teachers in military drill. The interest in both of these subjects was marked, and the results satisfactory. The public schools will be utilized to an increasing extent to disseminate a knowl-

edge of sanitary matters, and military drill, as a means of discipline, will be introduced wherever possible. The natural antagonism that the Moros and pagans have for the Filipino is such that American teachers must generally be used until we can educate a sufficient number of Moro teachers. Greater emphasis will be given to instruction of pupils along industrial and agricultural lines, as these features of education have an especially important bearing on the future of the province. Several planters have started schools near their plantations for the small children of wild people who work on the plantation or live nearby. The results of this endeavor will be far reaching in their effect upon the future of that section.

While our progress in the establishment of good government among the non-Christian and pagan tribes has been in the main satisfactory, yet it has been more or less retarded because we have not yet succeeded in reaching more than a very small percentage of the people in the interior. These wild people have little conception of government in the abstract, the individual whom they see in the immediate control being to them the government. The native scout or Constabulary readily picks up a working knowledge of the dialect of the people where he is stationed, and becomes at once a medium of information and governmental influence. The wisdom of occupying this increased number of stations at remote points is clearly shown in its effect upon the maintenance of law and order. For the protection of the inhabitants it has become necessary to establish military camps at Dalama and Taraca, on the east shore of Lake Lanao, and at Malacir, on the west. The Constabulary, often assisted by Regular troops, are almost continuously in pursuit of these outlaws, and their capture or extermination is only a question of time. A very large majority of Filipinos are industrious and prosperous, and rest content in the opinion that the present form of government is best for all concerned.

WASHINGTON CORRAL OF THE CARABAO.

In the midst of the flashing of wit and merry song at the annual banquet of the Washington Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao, at the New Willard Hotel, in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, Jan. 7, President Taft delivered a notable speech. In it the President virtually declared that the Stars and Stripes will forever float over the Philippines. It was not the intention of President Taft to give utterance to anything of national importance, but, surrounded by those who with him had carried the banner of civilization into the islands, he grew in earnest, and gave one of the best statements of the Philippine situation that has ever been made in public. A full report of the President's speech appears in the next column. What the President said about the Services was supported by the other speakers of the occasion. Vice President Sherman, Speaker Cannon, Solicitor General Lehman, Representative Sulzer, of New York; Judge James Smith, of the U.S. Court of Customs Appeals, all were profuse in their praise of the Army and Navy.

Judge Lehman, replying to those who thought that the American Fleet, after sinking the Spanish vessels and silencing the forts, should have sailed away, said: "The man who would have sailed away after defeating the Spanish fleet would never have sailed into Manila Bay, in the first instance. So far as our conduct in the islands is concerned, it has been consonant with our conduct always in the past. The men who faced the problem in the Philippines will never falter beneath the responsibilities now imposed upon us."

Judge Smith praised the work of President Taft in the Philippines as Governor General in the highest terms. Referring to the difference of opinion of those who had been in the islands in the early days of its occupation, he said: "Before the smoke of battle had cleared from the hills and valleys of the Philippines Governor General Taft gave them their municipal officers and then organized that splendid force of Constabulary to keep peace in the islands. After all the years since then we bow our heads and confess he was right all along."

Speaker Cannon declared, in concluding an eloquent tribute to the work of the civil and military authorities, that "forever and a day this country will be responsible for the Filipinos." Although officially designated as "bombinero," General Johnson, District Commissioner, could not refrain from a serious discussion of the progress of events on the islands. He declared that the longer the Army was in the Philippines the more was added to its glory.

In speaking of the Navy Col. Robert M. Thompson said: "They ought to change the name of the Navy Department to 'Peace Department.' It rests with the Navy to keep the peace of the nation, and as long as the prosperity of the nation is to continue we must keep the Navy strong. Give us a strong enough Navy and we can keep the foe off for a year, and by that time we don't care how strong they are; we'll eat 'em alive."

The honor of conferring the "degree of Carabao" upon President Taft was assigned to General Humphrey. When the General stepped forward to pin the badge of the order upon President Taft the guests broke forth in a wild shout of applause. The greetings exchanged between the President and the General showed that they were not strangers, and the President began his speech by a story which was told at the expense of General Humphrey. Capt. John J. Knapp, Paramount Carabao, proved to be an ideal toastmaster. His introductions of the speakers flashed with wit and held the guests' attention at all times.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the members of the order in inducing the mere "hombre" to pronounce the name of the patron saint of the order correctly. Even Vice President Sherman in his speech insisted on saying "carabao," and every time he did the merry banqueters called out "Bow," and the Vice President would incline his head. He would bow, but refused to say "carabao." The hall was decorated with the signal flags of the Army and Navy, while each end of the room was draped with the Stars and Stripes.

The most novel, entertaining and characteristically Philippine features of the "wallow"—the "hits" of the evening—were the "stereopticon dream," by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., and the skit, "Soldiering in the Philippines," written by Captain Moss and staged by him and Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., and acted by soldiers from Fort Myer. After the President's speech the deep, sonorous sound of a Turkish gong reverberated through the banquet hall, the muffled notes of taps floated through the air, the room grew darker and darker, while the orchestra, on muted instruments, with a dreamy, far-away effect, took up the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," "Home, Sweet Home," the Manila waltzes and "Aguinaldo's March," and then, to the accompaniment of the music, views of a transport carrying troops to the Philippines, views of Manila Bay, the Pasig, the Luneta,

soldiers on the firing line and on "hikes," pictures of Governors Taft, Wright and Smith, and of Admiral Dewey, Captain Gridley, Generals Otis, MacArthur, Merritt, Lawton, Funston, Chaffee and others prominent in the Philippines during "the days of the Empire" were thrown on the screen. The effect was, indeed, most "dreamy," and caused those present that had seen service in the Philippines at that time to live again in memory experiences of long ago. As the various pictures, especially those of the military and civil officials, appeared they were enthusiastically applauded. But the one that elicited the greatest amount of applause and merriment was an ingenious composite picture of President Taft riding a carabao.

Then followed the skit, "Soldiering in the Philippines," the skit made famous by the 24th Infantry minstrels in Manila some eight years ago. The Filipino "shack," the palms and bamboos, the "palay" mortars and pounders, the bundles of "palay," the "gugu" roasting a pig over a smoldering fire, the bull cart loaded with bacon crates, commissary boxes, etc., the Filipino pony, the Igorote leading a dog at the end of a stick, the live pig strotting on the stage, the cock fight, the Chinaman, the "hombres," the "señoritas" and the insurrecto soldiers—they all blended together into a homogeneous, realistic picture of "the days of the Empire," and more than one present, through the rising smoke rings of Havana perfectos, heard the voice of the East a-whispering. Indeed, Captains Moss and Dean deserve great credit for the realistic and finished way in which the play was staged and produced, and the sixteen soldiers from Fort Myer are to be complimented on the way they played their parts.

Among others present were the Secretary of the Navy and the following officers of the Navy: Rear Admirals J. N. Hemphill, R. Clover, A. S. Barker, N. E. Mason, R. F. Nicholson, W. P. Potter, R. C. Winwright; Surg. Gen. C. F. Stokes, Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, Capt. John H. Gibbons, R. T. Hall, Washington I. Chambers, J. J. Knapp, R. L. Russell, F. F. Fletcher, T. M. Potts; Comdrs. E. E. Capehart, W. Strother Smith, Hilary P. Jones, A. L. Norton; Lieut. Comdrs. H. V. Butler, F. L. Sawyer, W. R. Sexton, F. B. Upham, R. McLean; Lieuts. B. T. Bulmer, S. I. M. Major, J. H. Tomb, W. L. Pryor; Surgs. J. A. Guthrie, L. W. Spratling; P. A. Surg. W. N. McDonell, Pay Dir. J. R. Martin, Pay Insp. S. L. Heap, Paymrs. W. B. Izard, J. S. Higgins, Asst. Paymr. J. H. Knapp. Also the following officers of the Marine Corps: Col. W. P. Biddle, J. E. Mahoney; Majors T. H. Low, D. D. Porter, Dion Williams; Capt. R. C. Berkeley, W. H. Clifford, L. M. Gulick, W. C. Harillee, H. R. Lay, C. H. Lyman, H. L. Matthews.

Among officers of the Army present were Lieut. Gen. J. C. Bates, Major Gens. Leonard Wood, W. H. Carter, G. W. Davis, C. B. Hall, C. F. Humphrey; Brig. Gens. J. B. Aleshire, J. Allen, W. Crozier, C. R. Edwards, E. A. Godwin, C. W. Hobbs, A. Murray, C. H. Whipple, J. B. Burbank, G. H. Torney; Col. E. H. Crowder, J. T. Kerr, H. P. McCain, A. H. Russell, G. R. Smith, E. M. Weaver; Lieut. Col. H. P. Birmingham, G. L. Edie, E. F. Glenn, L. W. V. Kennon, W. D. McCaw, C. McClure, E. Burr, G. M. Dunn, B. W. Dunn, J. R. Kean, C. G. Treat; Majors S. L. Faison, W. E. Horton, M. W. Ireland, W. L. Kenly, H. M. Morrow, J. B. Porter, C. Reichmann, G. H. Shelton, S. E. Smiley, P. F. Straub, A. W. Yates, R. P. Davis, W. P. Richardson, P. C. Stevens; Capt. H. H. Bailly, R. J. Burt, A. W. Butt, J. M. Cabell, E. W. Clark, W. M. Craigie, W. Dean, M. A. DeLaney, E. T. Easton, J. W. Gulick, F. T. Hines, H. P. Hobbs, C. R. Howland, J. R. Lindsey, J. F. Madden, G. D. Moore, J. A. Moss, W. D. Newbill, H. L. Pettus, F. W. Sladen, O. L. Spaulding, O. R. Wolfe, F. R. McCoy; Lieuts. C. C. Culver, G. L. Johnson, V. S. Foster. Among others were Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, R.C.S., Gen. George Moore Smith, N.G.N.Y., Gen. Francis V. Greene, Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, D.C.M., Comdr. S. W. Stratton, D.C. Naval Reserve, Chief Constr. R. M. Watt, U.S.N.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO THE CARABAOS.

Following is a full report of the remarks of President Taft at the annual dinner of the Washington Corral, Military Order of the Carabao, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1911:

"Paramount Carabao and Fellow-Buffaloes: I am honored to be elected a member of this organization. As Carabao Humphrey leaned over my shoulder and developed that eloquence for which he is famous at a Carabao dinner I could not but go back to our experience in the land of the carabao. There was a period when I was confined to the hospital in Manila, and during that time we had an earthquake—the most severe that had occurred there in twenty years—at seven o'clock in the morning. There hung in the room where I lay a single electric bulb by a long wire, and I watched the vibration. General Funston—a Carabao, I believe—was in the room next to the one which I occupied. He had been operated on for appendicitis and was just recovering, and he came in to see me. I was lying in bed with orders not to turn over, and he said:

"'Governor, I am going to get you out of this.'"

"'Well,' I said, 'I don't know, General; this seems to be about as safe a place as any. There is only one roof over us.'"

"He said, 'You have to move.' I said, 'I can't move.' He said, 'I will move you.' I said:

"'General, I don't like to reflect on your powers, but I venture to think that you can't move me, and especially with that wound in you; that would break open if you strained.'"

"'Well,' he said, 'I have an orderly here and he will do it.'"

"He called his orderly and he came in, and he was lacking three inches of the height of General Funston! So I lay there and watched this earthquake, and nothing happened except a very severe vibration of the long kind that did not shake the walls down and did not do any damage. But everybody was in the street with the exception—and that is the point to which I was coming—with the exception of a select carabao company that had invited an English captain, who had known them in Cuba, to come to a dinner for a test of heads. The English captain was up at seven o'clock, having taken a good cold bath, and was walking on the streets; but not a member of the rest of the carabao company that greeted him as hosts knew there was an earthquake.

"Gentlemen, I occupied your attention when I was here a year ago on the general subject of the Philippines and the relation of certain members of Congress and certain Senators to that general policy. I had the advantage of having two or three to precede me, and that is always an advantage, especially when you have made no preparation. The speeches before you suggest things,

and you are able to comment on the mistakes of those who precede with a good deal of satisfaction to yourself, especially if those who precede have no right of reply.

"I am not going to occupy your attention to-night except to say, in a brief way, how greatly I value the experience that I had in the Philippines in the four years, where one had the opportunity of coming closely into contact with the American Army and the American Navy, and of learning the treasure that this nation has in the officers of the two Services. What I mean to say is this, that the ordinary experience of the civilian with reference to the Army officer and the Navy officer is not sufficient to enable him to speak with confidence and authority as to their intelligence, their fidelity and their wonderful adaptability to the most exigent circumstances. They are capable of running all departments of a government, and running it well. They are conscious of the fact that they serve a Constitutional Government, and that they are ultimately subordinate to the civil power. It is true there was a time in the Philippines, when we first landed, when I thought that their constitutional education in that regard had been somewhat neglected.

"We landed in the Philippines on the second day of June, and we got off at the Andra Monument and went up solemnly and quietly between files of soldiers. The populace that we expected to welcome was not there, and I cannot describe the coldness of the Army officers and the Army men who received us any better than by saying that it somewhat exceeded the coldness of the populace. But between the Commissioners and Secretary Root there was devised a provision in the order issued by President McKinley, in which we were given the right to make appropriations from the money which was the result of taxation in the Philippines. At first that seemed an unimportant matter, but as time went on, and the expenditure of that money became more and more important, the power that was exercised under the order of Mr. McKinley by the Civil Commission became appreciable, and the respect for the Constitution on the part of the Army and the head of the Army grew as it dawned upon most of them that we held the pursestrings. Afterward we got on better, and the commanders of the Army and Navy and the civil authorities worked, shoulder to shoulder, for the common cause of good government, and the team work was most effective.

"Now, it is only twelve years that we have been in the Philippines—only twelve years that we have had upon us the responsibility of governing a dependency, and I, speaking with due modesty as one of those who played some part in the experience that we have had there, think that in that twelve years what we have done in the Philippines justifies us in claiming that the American people, and especially the Army and the Navy of the American people, are well able to adapt themselves to circumstances and to meet an emergency never before presented in the history of this country.

"The condition of the Philippine Islands to-day is such as to make every American interested in them happy. I know there is a great deal of discussion that is likely to continue there as to immediate independence, but I venture to think that that is more the result of the politics of the islands than it is the expression of a real desire of the people. Even in this country we are not without some experience in the agitation of subjects for the purpose of winning votes rather than for the purpose of putting such subjects into legislation and enforcing the law.

"I venture to say that in the history of no country has the management of a dependency been more disinterested and really altruistic than it has been in the management of the Philippines by the United States. Now, with the free trade which we have given to the islands, the trade has doubled between us and the Philippines, and I venture to say that the strides that it will make in the future will be considerably more than it has made in the past.

"To you who have played a part in the Philippines I feel that I ought to extend my congratulations. Whenever I see a man who tells me that he has been in the Philippines I feel drawn more closely to him, because I know he has gone through an experience that I have had, and that we understand one thing at any rate—we know the islands, we know the difficulties that had to be met by the Army there and by the civilians, and we know that on the whole what was done there redounds greatly to the credit of the country.

"My judgment is that we are likely to retain the Philippines for a considerable time. I am willing, when we can honorably, to part with them. But we cannot honorably part with them until they are able to have a government in which due process of law will be observed and which shall be responsible and able to meet responsibility toward all the nations of the world. That means some time. I do not like to say that we shall never part with the Philippines, because I hope that the time will come when we shall be willing to let them go. What I mean is that we can extend to them practical autonomy, but that we may still retain a bond which shall be of mutual advantage. I am very certain that as they go on and learn the commercial advantage of their enjoyment of the markets of the United States, as they appreciate what has come to them under the guiding hand of the United States, they will not be anxious to have that absolute separation which may be dangerous to them, and dangerous to all who are concerned in the separation.

"There has been a great deal of misapprehension as to the present cost of the Philippines to this Government, and hundreds of millions have been referred to as the expense that we have to bear. We do have to bear the expense involved in sending an Army out there every two years and bringing it back, and in maintaining it there at greater expense than here; but I venture to think that the Army in its present size we would maintain under any circumstances, because it is not too large for this country even without the Philippines, and therefore that the only additional expense that we incur is in the cost of maintaining a part of the Army as long a distance. That is five, six or perhaps ten millions of dollars. We ought to be willing to expend that to help the wards that were thrust on us by Fate—not by any desire of conquest, but by Fate—for whose uplifting we are now responsible. If we desert these wards and run away from that trust we shall be cowards."

A Panama despatch of Jan. 10 says: "Rear Admiral Yashiro, of the Japanese training squadron, and his staff visited the Canal works to-day as the guests of Lieutenant Colonel Goethals. Colonel Goethals explained the construction and the interesting sections of the Canal. Admiral Yashiro was impressed by the magnitude of the task, praising the efficiency of the organization. He said that, in his opinion, it would be a mistake for the United States to fortify the Canal." It would, no doubt, be a mistake from the Japanese point of view.

LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The most important new feature of Rossiter Johnson's fifth edition of his "History of the War of Secession," from the viewpoint of military art, is the chapter entitled "Measure of Valor," in which are given figures of the losses sustained by many of the commands that took part in the most famous battles. Dr. Johnson says that the disparity between the forces of the North and South, which is mentioned in many books to the discredit of the Federals, was more apparent than real, on account of the difference in methods employed by the two sides in counting the men in conflict. The North counted all the commissioned officers, all the musicians, all the medical officers and all officers and men on detached duty. The Confederates counted only those who were actually carrying a rifle or a sword on the immediate field of conflict. The historic exploit of the British Light Brigade at Balaklava, he believes, sinks into insignificance compared with that of the 1st Minnesota Regiment. The total loss of the Light Brigade was thirty-seven per cent. But at Gettysburg the 1st Minnesota lost eighty-two per cent. It was at Gettysburg on the second day that General Hancock observed a gap in the Federal line and saw that Wilcox's Confederate Brigade was pushing forward with the evident intention of passing through it. He looked about for troops to close the gap and saw nothing within immediate reach but the 1st Minnesota, though others could be brought up if a little time could be gained. Riding up to Colonel Colville he said: "Do you see those colors?" pointing at the Confederate flag. "Take them!" Instantly the regiment dashed forward and charged the brigade. In the Franco-German war of 1870 the heaviest loss sustained by any German regiment in a single battle was a fraction more than forty-nine per cent. In the Federal Service during the Civil War there were sixty-four regiments that had a loss of more than fifty per cent. in some single action, and in the Confederate Service there were fifty-three, making a hundred and seventeen American regiments, which in this respect surpassed the German regiment of highest record.

There were thirteen battles in which one side or the other, in most instances each, lost more than ten thousand men, taking no account of the great capitulations like Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, and, in the least of these, nearly 1,900 men were shot dead on the field. Gettysburg showed the greatest losses on both sides. Next in order of aggregate loss on both sides came Spotsylvania, 36,800; the Wilderness, 35,300; Chickamauga, 34,600, and Chancellorsville, 30,000. Each of these battles occupied more than one day. The bloodiest single day was at Antietam, where the Federal Army lost 2,010 killed and 9,549 wounded, with 800 missing. Adding the rather confused Confederate reports of casualties, the author gives a total loss of 4,200 killed and 19,000 wounded for both sides at McClellan's greatest battle. The 1st Maine Heavy Artillery suffered the most in aggregate losses in battle, it killed and wounded amounting to 1,283. Of the 69th New York it is said that it "lost more men killed and wounded than any other from New York." The colored regiments suffered as heavily as the white. They lost over 2,700 men killed in battle, not including the white officers killed. The heaviest loss sustained by any Southern regiment was that of the 26th North Carolina at Gettysburg. It lost 588 killed and wounded and 120 missing out of about 800 men. One company went into the first day's fight with three officers and eighty-four men, and all but one man were killed or wounded. Dr. Johnson says that statistics do not bear out the oft-heard contention that the Confederate troops were better led than the Federal, because of the greater loss of commanding officers. Each side lost one Army commander—McPherson and Johnston. Each side had three corps commanders killed—Mansfield, Reynolds, Sedgwick, and Jackson, Polk and A. P. Hill. The Federals had fourteen division commanders killed and the Confederates seven. In brigadier generals, counting colonels commanding brigades of Federals, eighty-five were killed on the Northern side and seventy-three on the Confederate.

The book seeks to bring into proper relation those movements for and against slavery which North and South did so much to crystallize the sentiment that finally found expression in the Civil War. He shows that in 1760 South Carolina passed an act prohibiting the further importation of slaves, but the British government refused to sanction it, asserting that the trade was not only beneficial, but necessary to the Mother Country. Virginia met with a similar rebuff when she attempted to place a prohibitory tariff on slave importation in 1772. The moral character of slavery was not challenged by some whose names stand high in the records of the moral and spiritual life of the world. The same monarch by whose names is designated the accepted version of the Protestant version of the Scriptures chartered companies to carry on the trade and took stock in them. William of Orange, who invaded England to restore the liberties of the English people, especially fostered the slave traffic and pronounced it to be "highly beneficial to the nation." A century and a half ago the great evangelist of England, George Whitefield, was compelling a company of slaves to work a plantation for the support of an orphan asylum. Whitefield was the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists. The opposition to the slave trade, that is, the importation of slaves, which culminated in its abolition by the United States in 1808, has been attributed by the apologists for slavery solely to motives of humanity; by its antagonists mainly to considerations of thrift, since that trade diminished the trade profits of the American slave breeder. "It is probable," says the author, "that it arose from both of these motives."

Dr. Johnson believes that had Fremont been elected in 1856 the Rebellion would have broken out then. A picture is drawn of the strong slavery, or rather anti-coercion sentiment in the North, such as that expressed by ex-President Franklin Pierce, who, in January, 1860, wrote to Jefferson Davis that in case of war there would be plenty of fighting right in the streets of the Northern cities between the "pros" and the "antis," and by Horatio Seymour, of New York, who, in a speech on Jan. 31, 1861, questioned whether coercion of the South would not be as revolutionary as secession itself. At the same time there were powerful voices in the South crying out against secession. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in an address to the Legislature of Georgia, set forth the arguments against secession with admirable clearness, although weakening them by asserting that if the state should secede he would go with it. We believe Dr. Johnson's statement of the three things necessary for the complete moral justification of war will not please our peace friends. He says they are: a righteous cause, a reasonable prospect of military success, and a certainty that such success will secure a remedy for the wrong complained of. The anti-militarists will doubtless assert that military preparedness has nothing to do with moral justification. The author, quoting from the Constitution

of the Confederate states, says that it completely destroyed the presumption of state sovereignty, and abridged the rights of the states more than the old Constitution did. He asserts that Virginia was dragged out of the Union. The Virginia convention, on April 17, 1861, in secret session, by a vote of 88 to 55, adopted the ordinance of secession, but the affirmative vote was obtained only on the express understanding that it was not to take effect till it was approved by the people; but the date for this referendum vote was placed six weeks later, or the last Thursday in May. Long before that date Governor Letcher, without waiting for the verdict of the people, turned over the entire military force and equipment of the state to the Confederate Government. David D. Farragut, later to become the famous admiral, though bound to the South by birth and by the strongest family ties, who was in Norfolk, Va., at the time, asserted that "the state had been dragged out of the Union," and he refused to be dragged with her. When he was told that a man expressing such sentiments could not live in Norfolk Farragut responded that he could find some other place to live in. He immediately left Norfolk with his son, Loyall, taking the last steamer going from that city to the North.

The volume is published by Wessels and Bissell Company, New York.

OIL VS. COAL AS FUEL.

That coal is destined to be the steaming fuel of our battleships for some time to come is the opinion expressed by the United Service Gazette, of London, which editorially notes that "two significant things have happened recently which go to show that the naval authorities on the continent which produces more oil fuel for marine and other purposes than any other continent of the world—America—still believe that coal has a future as fuel for warships. And with them a very large number of naval officers in this country are in hearty agreement. A new fleet collier has been launched and completed this year for the Navy of the United States. This vessel is constructed to carry 12,500 tons of coal and only a small amount of oil fuel. The coal can be dumped down on a warship's decks, by fourteen derricks, at the rate of 1,200 tons per hour. This is much faster than any British battleship or cruiser has yet been able to receive and stow coal away in its bunkers, splendid as some of their achievements have been in the past. On the new battleship recently delivered to the Brazilian government by Vickers, the Sao Paulo, the boilers of the Babcock and Wilcox type have had their furnaces designed, and other arrangements made, to permit of the maintenance of full steam pressure with an inferior quality of coal to that used by our own fighting ships. The engines of this ship are likewise of the reciprocating type, chiefly because Brazilian engineers are not familiar with turbines. But as regards fuel, the fact remains that both the Brazilian and United States navies are still building and equipping their ships as if they had no intention of depending on oil fuel only for their fighting fleets for some time to come, cheap and accessible as it is on that side of the Atlantic."

In an advance report of the Production of Petroleum in the United States and Foreign Countries, just made public, David T. Day says: "The introduction of fuel oil into the U. S. Navy has been quite rapid, and with fully as good results as were anticipated. During 1909 and 1910 two battleships, the North Dakota and the Delaware, were equipped with auxiliary oil-burning plants. In spite of a regrettable fatal accident in the fireroom of the North Dakota, by which two lives were lost from ignition of the oil, the tests have been so satisfactory that the battleships Florida, Utah, Wyoming and Arkansas, which are now building, will each carry 400 tons of fuel oil to be burned as auxiliary to coal, and the destroyers Paulding, Drayton, Roe, Terry, Perkins, Sterett, McCall, Burrows, Warrington, Mayrant, Monaghan, Trippe, Walke, Ammen and Patterson will each carry over 200 tons of fuel oil, and will burn oil exclusively. In England, Germany, France, Austria, Italy and Russia similar experiments are being made." As to its practicability and economic value as compared with coal, Mr. Day further says: "It is estimated that a barrel of oil will generate as much steam as a quarter of a ton of coal. During the years 1909 and 1910 practically all of the stationary boilers in the Isthmian Canal Commission's work were heated by fuel oil. The monthly consumption of fuel oil has reached more than 25,000 barrels, with an actual saving of at least sixty-five per cent. in cost by the substitution of oil for coal." The report also gives a long list of railway companies now using fuel oil on their lines, and the consumption of fuel oil thereon amounted last year to more than 20,000,000 barrels. "An oil-burning locomotive weighing 300 tons has been built for the Southern Pacific Company for hauling freight over the Sierras between Sacramento and Reno, Nev. The necessity for oil burners in such monster constructions is evident, since the stoking requirements with coal exceed the powers of any fireman." How much greater, therefore, may be the results of the use of fuel oil on the "monsters of the sea" as we contemplate the constant increase in their size and usefulness. These facts have given much encouragement and impetus to the supporters of the Oil Land bill now pending in the Senate in their efforts to get the bill passed during the present session. This bill, as prepared by the Interior Department, gives the President authority to withdraw any oil lands from entry, and also provides for the development of such oil lands and their operation, at the discretion of the President. In this connection Senator Flint, of California, in a recent interview, said: "If oil is to become the principal fuel of the Navy the effect of this bill, if enacted into law, will be to give the Government control of its own property and to supply its own product for its ships. This will prevent the control of oil lands on the public domain in the future by any oil trust or combine, and will relieve the Government from being placed at the mercy of the Standard Oil Company, or any other fuel monopoly, when oil becomes the principal fuel commodity used by the fleets of the United States."

The changes in the kind of material for combustion in the boilers of warships have resulted in the development of a new verb, which is destined to supersede the old word "coal," in the sense of "coaling a ship"; at least it has already reached a certain currency in the British navy. The use of oil in smaller vessels of the fleet has suggested the use of the word "fuel," so that in British naval language much is heard these days of "fueling a ship," this comprehensive word covering coal, oil, or what not in the way of furnace fuel. However, invention has not been able to displace the old verb "sail" in the sense of the departure of a ship from her dock, for we still speak of the steam leviathans "sailing" from New York, just as they used to refer to the starting on a voyage of a wind-propelled ship a century ago.

THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

Those who travel by our Army transports across the Pacific speak in favorable terms of their experiences. Referring to the Army transport Sheridan one correspondent says: "In the main I am greatly and agreeably surprised. I do not mean to say that I have observed nothing to criticize, but there are so many things deserving of praise. The rooms are comfortable and are kept clean. The food is ample, varied and fairly well cooked. The service is prompt and attentive."

Stopping at Guam, our correspondent found the island of great interest—so novel in a thousand ways. "There is no doubt," he says, "that much has been done for the island and its inhabitants. A certain amount of road building may be placed to the credit of the American administration, also the enforcement of sanitary measures in and about the natives' habitations. From my hasty study I gathered that the most enduring benefits of our occupation will be found in the splendid work done by our naval surgeons. The native population is, physically speaking, rotten. Every blessed child has the hookworm, and an appalling percentage of old and young are victims of the gangra, whose ravages are so like those of leprosy that the two diseases were, until recently, regarded as nearly related, both being but different forms of the same taint. Surgeon Odell conceived the notion that there was, in fact, no such connection; he rather surmised that gangra was a sequel of prenatal syphilis. So he tried the usual remedies for this dread scourge and found his patients yielded to the treatment. He is now calling for certain apparatus necessary for the absolute determination of the existence or absence of the germ of syphilis, and is likewise begging for the famous 606, the lately discovered German specific."

"I have talked with other surgeons who are especially well versed in this subject, and they tell me Odell is dead right. Should he succeed in cleaning up a population so infected as this, almost without exception, what a boon his tour of service will be! He likewise hopes to stamp out the hookworm, but he realizes the difficulties which beset his path. Of course, he can cure the children, but the germ can only be eradicated by a long course of preventive measures. Whether these can be instituted and enforced is the great question."

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

To check the treatment of other than Civil War veterans as interlopers by their comrades, Major A. W. Brewster, U.S.A., in his annual report on the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, recommends that all inmates who are not veterans of the Civil War be collected in a few of the Homes in sufficient numbers "to form companies composed of members whose service was in other wars than the Civil War." This recommendation might work more effectively if one or two of the ten branches of the Home were set apart for the non-Civil War inmates. There they could rest at peace among themselves, a condition which might not obtain if they were mingled with the Civil War veterans. Gathering them in a strong body in the mixed Homes might not of itself make for contentment and harmony; on the contrary, it is conceivable that their united front might only increase the feeling against them among the older veterans. It is not likely that massing these veterans not of the Civil War will tend to make the 1861-65 men any more disposed to treat them as comrades. It might, however, relieve them of the sense of loneliness by having more of their class with them. Still, it would seem preferable to gather the post-Rebellion Volunteers into Homes exclusively reserved for them.

The rapid and progressive decline in membership of the Home owing to death is marked. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, there was a net loss of 1,104 members, out of a total population of about 26,000. The population at the end of the year was 25,614. The average number temporarily cared for was 174; total number temporarily cared for, 5,634; total cared for altogether, 35,497, as against 36,248 for the preceding year. The total number who served in the Spanish War or who were admitted on account of foreign service was 2,677, an increase of 455. The average age of all members was 67.04 years; of those who served in the Civil and prior wars, 70.18 years; of all others, 41.50 years. Last year these averages were 66.46, 69.12 and 40.55 years, respectively. The segregation of the habitual drunkards is again recommended, as well as the extension of eligibility to membership to all men who served less than twenty years in either the Army or Navy and were discharged in good physical condition, but who later became physically disabled, in many cases probably as the result of causes incident to their service. The rapidly diminishing membership leaves ample room for the carrying out of the suggestion, the report says. The average cost of maintenance per capita for all branches except the Battle Mountain Sanitarium was \$183.27, as against \$173.09 for 1909. At Battle Mountain the cost fell from \$609.29 to \$487.67. There was an aggregate of 23,296 pensioners on the rolls of the various branches, as against 24,410 for the previous year. They were paid in the aggregate \$4,065,350.19. Six pensioners had more than \$1,000 to their credit, and seventy-two had between \$500 and \$1,000. The average mess cost was as follows: General mess, ordinary ration, 14.84 cents; ordinary ration, hospital, 19.87; special diet, hospital, 21.21.

The Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S.D., fares better at the hands of Major A. W. Brewster, U.S.A., in his annual report this year on the condition of the various branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers, than it did in his preceding report. It will be recalled that he then severely criticized the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, to which, he said, tuberculosis patients should not be sent in any case. This criticism we published in our issue of Jan. 22, 1910. It called out a strong defense of the sanitarium, which appeared in our issue of Feb. 5, page 652, signed by J. W. Wadsworth, president of the Board of Managers. This year Major Brewster says that the tuberculosis patients have been, on the whole, benefited at Battle Mountain, receiving the best of care and being well fed. The new tuberculosis cottage has made the fresh-air treatment more comfortable. Men sleep in the coldest weather under ten blankets, and, beside, have an electric foot warmer in their beds. However, the inspecting officer recommends that men in the last stages of tuberculosis be not sent there. The day before Major Brewster's arrival two patients arrived in a very exhausted condition, and one died soon afterward. There is no place for the tuberculosis patients to dress at present except the dining room, and the report recommends the building of a wing to remedy this. The inspecting officer's suggestion against sending to the sanitarium consumptive

patients in the last stages is only fair both to the institution and the victims themselves. Where a patient is manifestly near death nothing can be gained by sending him to Battle Mountain.

CIVILIAN CRITICISM OF MUCKRAKER MILLARD

A correspondent says: "The enclosed clipping expresses, I believe, the way most Army officers would like to express their thoughts to Mr. Millard and the world generally. Do what you can to spread this not only among military men, but the general readers of daily papers and weekly and monthly reviews." The article referred to is the "Monday Monologue," Jan. 10, by Joseph Smith, appearing in the Boston Herald. Mr. Smith says:

"The deserter and the muckraker make a nice combination for any publication looking for a neat and nauseating brand of slander. Fancy the War Department getting worried about the sorrows and grievances of a chap who deserts his flag, violates his oath of allegiance, and then has his dirt and dishonor served up with adjectives, expletives, innuendoes, insinuations and mock heroics by a muckraker in search of a sensation that will shout and smell. The deserter appears to be a scion of a rich but respectable family; he sighs for laurels, but his stomach is weak; he is a finicky hero, who believes the Army should travel in Pullmans, camp in hotels, have its meals à la carte and its warriors supplied with butlers, valets, chambermaids, hot and cold water, waterproof union suits and a number of common persons to carry the guns and ammunition of the soldiers. When he found he had to wash his own face and dishes, had to sleep on the damp earth, had to eat slumgullion and regimental hash, clean up his own barracks and to work so hard that he perspired, the deserter's proud soul revolted, and he left the Army in disgust without waiting for the absurd delays and red tape incidental to receiving a discharge. The sufferings and tribulations of the deserter were very affecting; and when the cruel military tyrants got him back, instead of sending him to the day nursery or the hospital, where his anguish could be soothed by a pretty nurse and paregoric, they sent the hero to the guardhouse, where he had to associate with colored malefactors and low, common soldiers, whence he was led forth under the guard of a cruel and unfeeling common soldier with a rifle and bayonet, to sweep backyards, empty swill barrels, chop wood and do other chores revolting to a sensitive soul."

"When foolishly turned loose the deserter got together with the muckraker; they unbosomed their souls to each other; they wept on each other's necks; and then began to bombard the Army with ink and insult. It is an even bet which is the more contemptible, the deserter or the muckraker. In other and ruder days the man who deserted the colors received scant mercy and scant courtesy. His head was cropped; the buttons and trimmings of his uniform were cut off and his military appearance wiped out; he was marched to the edge of the military reservation to the music of the rogue's march and kicked out of the Service and into a jail. There may be a moral and military spirit in this republic low enough to sympathize with the anguish of the wretched chap who airs his grievances in the Cosmopolitan, but I doubt it. How the average soldier in and out of the ranks must long to put on his thickest boots and interview the deserter in a quiet vacant lot. The martyrdom of a yellow dog is seldom interesting."

THE NEW WEST POINT.

The Architectural Record for January is devoted to an illustrated article by Montgomery Schuyler on the works of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, Boston architects. It includes an account of the "New West Point," with admirable illustrations of the new buildings there, eight views of the chapel, seven of post headquarters, the chaplain's quarters, six views of the gymnasium, two views of the branch post exchange, the cadet barracks and a bird's-eye view of the entire group of buildings at West Point. Mr. Schuyler, in his long article, says:

"The success of our subjects in the competition for the enlargement of the Military Academy was the re-entry of Gothic into secular architecture after many years of banishment. For collegiate architecture, indeed, Gothic had not ceased in the interval to be regarded as eligible by all but the most radical practitioners of the newer French fashion of building. But West Point is not only a school, but a government institution, and that Uncle Sam should revert to Gothic was taken very hard by the fashionable 'school' of 1903. One disappointed and disgusted competitor doubtless expressed the feelings of many when he said that the adoption of a Gothic design for the Military Academy 'had set back architecture in the United States a quarter of a century.' One does not quite know what he meant, since the classic of which he was the advocate and exponent is in its nature unprogressive, even retrogressive, or proceeding in a circular orbit, while the Gothic principle is the very principle of progress, and, faithfully applied to modern conditions, would result in architecture as unlike in form as kindred in spirit to the mediæval building in which thus far it has found its most triumphant expression. West Point had its architectural traditions, which economy and piety combined to protect. It was committed to Gothic, in spite of the brilliant anomaly of Memorial Hall, anomalous in other respects than its classicism. Nothing short of wiping off all the other buildings from the plateau, incidentally suspending the educational operations of the Academy during the process, and making a *tabula rasa* or 'clean slate' for the new buildings would have made a classic design other than a violent contradiction in terms."

Some of the more ambitious and radical of the competitors did not shrink from this logical conclusion. The architectural heritage of the place was Gothic, and, for the forties and fifties of the nineteenth century, from which it dated, rather especially good Gothic. It would be hard to name another piece of collegiate Gothic of 1841 so good as the library of West Point, so sensitively and skilfully designed and so lucky in the choice and combination of its material. Its architect of record was Colonel Delafield, of the Engineers, Superintendent of the Academy in those years. The mess hall is a painful example of nonconformity, being a monochromatic erection in what was then known as 'Norman,' and bearing in its design no evidence of any artistic sensibility. The academic building, of which Richard Morris Hunt was the nominal architect, though one perceives in it hardly any marks of the aggressive individuality of his work in any style which admitted of any, shows a general conformity in design with the more creditable of the earlier erections in design, but not in material, being a monochrome of a cold bluish gray. But these three

buildings—the library, the cadet barracks and the academic building—were the data, so to speak, of the architecture of the new West Point. Since they were not to be demolished, the architects of any extension were clearly 'instructed' by the facts of the case to a conformity with them in point of style; to do 'likewise' and as much better as they could.

"I have spoken of Mont St. Michel as seeming to grow out of its rock, and I know of no modern structure which emulates the particular impressiveness of the fortified abbey as successfully as the new chapel at West Point. When one, in the climb of the hill and at the turn of the road, comes upon the deep and dark arched portal, flanked and abutted by its barbican, which is the chief entrance to the place, he cannot help being impressed with the absolute appropriateness of the clifflike tower, with its stunted battlements, alike to the purpose and to the place. One rejoices to find, at his entry upon the plain, that the inherent expression of the older buildings, which were the data of the newer architecture, has been recognized as the keynote of the newer work. It is merely developed and carried out with a far greater amplitude of means and a far higher degree of skill than the work of sixty or seventy years ago, which some of the competitors signified their intention of putting to an open shame. The chapel is, from any point of view, the dominant building of West Point. It is placed, evidently enough, on architectural and not on practical considerations, by no means a 'chapel of ease' for the academic body or for the garrison. That the chapel is worthy of its acropolis pre-eminence is indisputable. Architecturally, it 'belongs' as distinctly to the landscape as to the architecture underneath."

MILITIA AS REPRESENTING STATE RIGHTS.

Highland Falls, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of the 7th inst. a contributor, signing himself "Guardman," and speaking, it would seem, for the National Guard of New Jersey, presents objections to the formation of a National Reserve, in addition to the Regular Army and National Guard. He proposes a rehabilitation of the National Guard which would make of this force a National Reserve and leave the states without any Organized Militia. For special police duty he suggests that the states resort to a constabulary like that of Pennsylvania.

His proposition ignores altogether a use of the Militia which was contemplated by our forefathers, and may be plainly read between the lines of an amendment of the Constitution: "A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The Militia is constitutionally something more than an auxiliary to the Army in time of war and to the police in time of riot. It is, and it is primarily, a protection of the people against usurpation, tyranny or oppression, and of the states against encroachment on their rights by the National Government. That is the explanation of the election of officers by the men, where it obtains, and of the constitutional provision, "reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Under the Constitution our Militia is our armed citizenship, its armament standing before everything else for the security of civil rights.

"Almost all Guardsmen, however"—I quote from your correspondent—"agree with Colonel Weaver that the citizen soldiery cannot ever be fully efficient while controlled by the varying laws of some fifty states and territories." So far as our citizen soldiery are liable to service as a national force the variety of our state military legislation is undoubtedly a disadvantage, but so far as they are champions of individual liberty and states' rights it may at least be questioned whether uniformity among the states, especially a conformation of their military systems to that of the United States, would not weaken, rather than strengthen, their position. Colonel Weaver, as representative of the War Department, is concerned solely or primarily with the former consideration. It is for the states and their citizens, in and out of the National Guard, to give proper effect to the latter.

I will not lengthen this letter by considering the possible criticisms of the forementioned constitutional principles. I have reason to believe that many good people consider them useless or obsolete. But I do not doubt that there are more who look upon them as vital points in our political system, and who would be heard from should "Guardman's" Militia policy be brought up and discussed in Congress.

"Guardman" cites Colonel Weaver as saying "that the citizen soldier could be made as efficient as are the Regulars if under the immediate control of the War Department." I have not seen Colonel Weaver's report. Until I do, and I expect afterward, I shall be bound to believe that "Guardman" has somehow mistaken what Colonel Weaver said.

JOHN BIGELOW, JR., Major, U.S.A., Retired.

What Colonel Weaver said on this subject is found on pages 10 and 11 of his annual report, as follows: "The analysis made of the limitations of uniformity in training the Organized Militia, as enforced by the special conditions existing in the different states and territories, need not necessarily lead to the conclusion that it is impossible to provide a satisfactory uniformly trained body of citizen soldiery for the defense of the United States. If the best conditions found among the Organized Militia of the states could be made uniform throughout the United States it would, as indicated above, be a satisfactory solution of the problem. The question arises, How is it possible to obtain such uniformity? It is evident that it can be assured only in case the training and instruction of the citizen soldiery can be prescribed and enforced by the War Department; that is, in case the citizen soldiery be a Federal force rather than a state force. If existing conditions of the best state forces could be transferred from state to Federal relations; that is, if a Federal citizen soldiery could be created, permitting officers and men to pursue their regular vocations without demanding more time from them for military affairs and for their instruction and training than now obtains under state relations, it is believed that satisfactory conditions would result. Indeed, such a force would be practically such a one as constitutes the army of Switzerland. That is, the conclusion is reached, that while a Federal citizen soldiery may be expected to be made really satisfactorily efficient for field service, a state Militia under existing conditions will always vary from very satisfactory to very unsatisfactory; it can hardly be expected to be uniformly efficient."

YAMATO-DAMASHII (SPIRIT OF JAPAN).

We have received the first twelve numbers of "The Yamato-damashii" (Spirit of Japan), a magazine the publication of which was commenced at Tokio, Japan, in January, 1910. It is a pamphlet of twenty pages, divided across the middle, the top of the pages being occupied with the Japanese text and the lower part with an English translation, though why it should be printed in two languages does not appear, except it be to facilitate the acquisition of English by Japanese soldiers. It is under the patronage of two societies, of which Admiral of the Fleet Count Ito, the Minister of War, and General Count Nogi, the conqueror of Port Arthur, are officials. The purpose of the magazine is to stimulate the principles of what is known as "Bushido," the moral element of national greatness, which is strictly military in its character. Its keynote is duty, and its purpose is to teach the sacrifice of selfish passions and interests to the obligations of filial obedience, conjugal and fraternal affection, friendship, moderation and benevolence. The chief duty inculcated is that of maintaining, at the sacrifice of every earthly pleasure and every earthly interest, even life itself, the prosperity of "Our Imperial Throne, coeval with heaven and earth." Each number of the Yamato-damashii opens with an ode composed by the Emperor or Empress, of which the following are fair specimens, the first quoted being written by the Emperor and the second by his consort:

See, raindrops from the eaves wear out the stones below!
Despair not, then e'en though your task be hard.

No one ever gives me so much pleasure true,
As the friend whose heart is upright as bamboo.

Baron Takasaki, President of the Board of Poetry, follows each couplet with a glowing description of the wonderful meaning it expresses. Other odes by Lord Nisshin are given, with a similar explanation by Admiral Count Togo, "Lecturer to the Military Education Society and Councillor of the Shiyudan." Here is a specimen:

How pitiful is he who relies on the morrow,
Putting off his study from day to day!

The other eighteen pages of each number of the magazine are chiefly occupied with homilies of various sorts and stories of heroic acts by soldiers and sailors of every degree and belonging to various stages of Japanese history. In the number for September we find a lecture by Colonel Oba, president of the Toyama Infantry School, from which we take the extract which follows:

"Those who visited Manchuria after the late war and made investigations of the fields where battles were fought must have been convinced of the perfection of the Russian preparations, and especially of the strength of their fortresses. Entering Port Arthur I was surprised to find the armament, ammunition and other materials of war so abundant, even after a half year's siege. The enemy till the eve of surrender never lacked explosives, etc., and they had left unused plenty of large timber suitable for the defense work of 203 Metre Hill. Their searchlight was an excellent illuminating apparatus, and their guns were of the latest type. They had kept on manufacturing explosives, they shot star shells and made profuse use of electric light. They had such technical advantages, while our guns were not so good and our war materials not so rich.

"The battle of Mukden was fought on a much larger scale than the battles of Liaoyang and the Shaho, and greater glory crowned the victors. During this battle the Russians had very rich war materials. Now in Europe and America many technical inventions, such as balloons, aeroplanes, field wireless telegraphy, automobiles, etc., are being used extensively for military purposes, and in such things, as well as in the abundance of their materials, they are far ahead of us.

"In the future, whoever our enemy may be, we must expect that in point of materials and implements of war we shall have even greater disadvantage than in the late war.

"Now, as to the number of men, we took Port Arthur with equal or less strength, and fought Liaoyang, the Shaho and Mukden with much less than the enemy. In the battle of Mukden the enemy's number surpassed us by 60,000 men. Under such circumstances there was no other prospect of victory than to rely on the bravery and loyalty of our men.

"In our army many one-year volunteers are being educated with the expectation that they will supply the necessary number of reserve officers. As you well know, these men receive a military education for one year, with three more months of extra service, and are made reserve officers if found satisfactory in the final examination. In fifteen months they can be trained, though with some difficulty, to perform the duty of a sub-company commander, but it is impossible fully to cultivate a brave and loyal spirit in so short a time.

"According to the experiences of the late war, most of the conscript reserves were sent out to the field after a training of only six weeks. In such a short time they can be taught how to use weapons and how to fight, but the spirit of self-sacrifice cannot be cultivated in so short a time. And we must bear in mind that in the future those who are to strike the final blow which gains the victory are these one-year volunteers and the conscript reserves. The progress in the construction of weapons and war materials in future will increase the casualties immensely, and the officers and men in the standing army will suffer great losses in the first battles, so that not many of them will be found remaining. Just before the fall of Port Arthur, when each infantry company was numbered, there were only six or seven who had been in the field from the beginning, out of nearly 200 men in each company. And many of these survivors had been wounded several times and taken into the field hospitals, where they recovered fortunately. The other one hundred and eighty or ninety men were all conscript reserves. Again, in the battle of Mukden it was the third army, consisting largely of conscript reserves, that fought so bravely and cut off the retreat of the enemy.

"As civilization progresses the warfare will become more and more strenuous. It has been imagined that with such forcible weapons as machine guns, repeating rifles and quick-firing guns a battle will be quickly fought. But the facts prove the contrary. In the Russo-Japanese war a battle often continued more than ten days. Our men were often required to make forced marches on reduced rations and with great sufferings and then engage in severe fights for several days and nights. Such is very hard work for men trained only for a little time. The war of to-day is not the war of troops, but the war of the whole nation, and it is needless to say that the victory will be gained by that nation most highly imbued with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism and best trained in the use of arms.

"Recently our infantry drill has been revised. This drill book is the standard of creating warriors. If you

open this drill book you will first see the Imperial edict and then the 'Principles of the Drill.' It is shown that, as infantry is the principal force of the army, the other arms are required to act in union, that they may assist infantry for its success. The battle of infantry must be fought to overpower the enemy with rifle fire and then break him up with a charge. The importance of discipline is emphasized, that the mind of thousands may operate like one mind. The firmness of spirit of attack, the strength of physical energy and the accomplishment of military arts are numbered as the necessary qualifications of infantry. It teaches that if infantrymen be bold, enduring, self-possessed and brave, especially in the midst of a hard fighting, when the enemy's condition must be as hard as ours, we will break him by our resistance and push. The spirit of attack is defined as the very essence of the soldier's spirit that is founded on the sincerity of loyalty and patriotism, and the principle of sacrificing oneself for his country. An army rich in this spirit will be able to defeat an enemy of a superior strength. Now, under the present situation of the country, we must overcome all obstacles in trying to break the enemy of a superior number. So you see this drill is made not wholly in accordance with the principles of tactics, but rather in consideration of the present condition of the nation. It is further emphasized that a commander should lead his men by making himself their example. It lays importance on the unification of all officers and men in attaining the end of a battle. These are the guiding principles of infantry education, and also our standard of the time of war.

"The armies of all Powers of the world are furnished with drill books, but nowhere such a bold and daring attack is laid as principle as in this drill book. The great part of the nation who are being educated by the graduates of your normal schools are expected to be enlisted for military service.

"The troops of to-day are not the troops of the army alone, but they are the troops of the nation. Homes, schools and the army cannot be separated from one another. The education at homes and in schools will have immediate effect on the army education. So the army education affects homes likewise."

PIGSKIN LEGGINS INSTEAD OF CANVAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Oct. 15, 1910, appears an article on page 176 by "Sergeant" on "The New Army Leggings," and, since the writer seems inclined to stick to canvas leggings I agree with him that the old pattern side lace leggings with leather strap under instep were the best for both mounted troops and infantry. I have worn them under all conditions and fail to remember the occasion when mud collected between the strap and sole of the shoe to such extent as to impede my hiking abilities in the least, but as some persons in the Infantry claimed that mud so collected added to the weight of their feet, these excellent leggings were discarded and those miserable, stinky little cuffs were adopted, without doubt the most uncomfortable, useless, hateful things ever devised.

Why not issue to enlisted men of all branches of the Service good, serviceable pigskin leggings of the same pattern as those worn by commissioned officers throughout the Army? I served some years in a mounted outfit of the Army and wore out at least six pairs of canvas leggings every year. Two pairs of properly made pigskin leggings will last any man five years, value \$10, while allowing forty-one cents per pair—the old price—for canvas leggings, it is readily seen that within this period the pigskin leggings have saved for the soldier just \$2.30 on his clothing account, while the canvas puttee leggings, although a little better made than the old style leggings, cost sixty-six cents a pair. Another point gained is that enlisted men would then take some interest in that part of the uniform, keep their leggings properly polished and looking neat, whereas the canvas leggings at their very best have not a neat appearance.

Some men who desire to save on their clothing allowance sew leather pads on to the upper inner parts of their canvas leggings to prevent them becoming frayed by rubbing against the quarter straps of the saddle, while others who try to present a neat appearance wash and scrub their leggings until they are white, but as these things are seen in every troop every time it falls in for drill it hardly seems necessary to be mentioned here.

It might well be held that if pigskin leggings were issued to enlisted men there would not be a sufficient mark of distinction between them and commissioned officers when in the field or on maneuvers where the coat is often discarded, but it would seem that even this would be a decided advantage in time of war, as the enemy's sharpshooters would certainly look for red leather leggings if worn by officers only. Furthermore, a properly trained soldier does not look at the lower legs of an individual for insignia denoting rank, as collar ornaments and hat cord are readily noticeable within saluting distance and further.

So if we are to improve the leggings at all why not aim at the best, something that will add to the appearance of the men rather than detract? If the issue of canvas leggings, of any description, to enlisted men is to be continued, then the saddle should be provided with sweat leathers, a humane act which needs no argument.

OSMAN C. FREEMAN,

Post Quartermaster Sergeant, U.S. Army.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

That must have been a wonderful old shotgun of which August Santleben tells in his "A Texas Pioneer" (Neale Publishing Company, New York), for it probably made a world's record away back before the Civil War by killing three human beings at one discharge. The owner of the gun was a man named Bowles, who lived at Sabinal, Texas, in 1856. Indians had been raiding the settlements, and everyone was on the watch for them. Bowles loaded his gun very heavily with buckshot and took a position after dark on an elevation near his house. Soon three Indians approached in single file on a foot trail. After bringing his weapon to his shoulder he waited until they were in close range, and then fired both loads simultaneously. The recoil of the gun threw him on his back. On getting to his feet the Indians had disappeared. Investigation disclosed one Indian dead in his tracks, another lifeless a few feet away and the corpse of the third was found about three hundred yards off. Bowles was murdered about two years after by Indians in revenge for this killing. Santleben had a dramatic introduction to America. Born in Hanover in 1845, he was brought in a sailing vessel to Galveston Harbor, Texas, in safety, but in the harbor the ship was wrecked and nearly a hundred of the passengers were lost. He, a

babe five months old, was among the saved. "Big-foot" Wallace was another of the border characters in the fifties. One of the stories told of him is that he, with some other borderers, was in a battle with Indians, of whom several were killed. On the way home they stopped at a settler's house for dinner. During the meal they boasted of their marksmanship and of how many Indians they had killed. The woman of the house saw that Big-foot had nothing to say, and asked him how many Indians he had killed. "None," was his reply. She then said, "Why, how can that be?" He replied, "Just because there were not enough Indians for all of us, and according to the stories that you have heard there were none left for me." All of which goes to show that the "honest borderer" of those days could draw the long bow as well as the fisherman of to-day. In December, 1863, Santleben, then eighteen years old, joined as a private Captain Braubach's company of scouts, an independent organization raised for service on the Rio Grande. Later he served in General Banks's army at Morganza, on the Mississippi River. His experiences as a driver of stages in the Southwest through regions infested by Indians and robbers, which included many thrilling situations, comprise a large part of the volume.

In "Hood's Texas Brigade" (Neale Publishing Co., New York), J. B. Polley has placed in book form the record of one of the hardest fighting organizations in the Civil War. Of this brigade a librarian of Congress wrote that "the known statistics of these regiments are so remarkable that if missing figures can be obtained it will establish a record equaled by few, if any, organizations in the Civil War, or, indeed, in modern warfare." The author served as a private in the 4th Texas. This brigade served under the command of Brigadier General Wigfall until J. B. Hood took command of it. In the first Shenandoah Valley movement made by Stonewall Jackson after Lee took command of the Confederate forces Hood's brigade had a large part, and it was in marching among the Blue Ridge Mountains that Hood found that many of his men were lured away from the column by the numerous stills in the secluded nooks of the mountains, where the best of whisky was obtainable. Hood was at his wits' end how to stop straggling when the idea occurred to him to circulate the report that smallpox was raging among the citizens living along the route of march. Riding by himself, half a mile in the rear of the brigade one day, General Hood discovered, lying in the middle of the road and obviously very drunk, a member of the 4th Texas. Checking his horse the General thundered: "What is the matter with you, sir? Why are you not with your company?" The stern voice brought the culprit to a sitting posture and looking at the General with drunken gravity he said: "Nussin' much, I reckon, General—I jus' feel sorter weak an' no account." Hood ordered him to get up and rejoin his company. The fellow made several ineffectual attempts to obey, but each time fell back on the ground, and a few sober stragglers coming along just then, Hood ordered them to take him in charge and conduct him to his company. But as they approached to carry out the order the fellow found voice to say between hiccoughs: "Don't you fellers that ain't been vaccinated come near me—I've got the smallpox—that's wha's the masser with me."

The "Life of Hiram Paulding, Rear Admiral, U.S.N.," by Rebecca Paulding Meade, recently reviewed in these columns, is published by the Baker and Taylor Company, New York.

WARRANT RANK FOR CHIEF YEOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After reading your editorial in the JOURNAL of Dec. 31 on the proposed increase in the strength of the Pay Corps, due to the extra work the G.S.K. system afloat brought to the pay officers, it seemed to me that no more opportune moment than the present one has ever presented itself in which to resuscitate the so often proposed question of establishing a warrant rank for the yeomen of the Navy.

The administration of stores on board ships is now such that much more dependence has to be placed on the chief yeoman in charge than has been the case heretofore; and what inducements are held out to him to do his level best, beyond the ever so highly appreciated commendations from his superior officers? None whatever. Does anyone believe that we can keep our heart in our work when, with the constantly increasing of our duties, we know that we are being discriminated against in that the advantages of a warrant rank are denied to us, while these are held out to the members of all the other branches of the Service? Would not a pay officer rather have such a man than one in whom ambition has been killed and whose interest in his work is merely a matter of getting through with it as soon as possible? Would not the Government itself be the principal beneficiary by such legislation when we consider the question of handling ship's stores economically?

FIFTEEN YEARS CHIEF YEOMAN.

WHY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why does the Navy officer take precedence in his grade from date of entry into the Service and the Army officer does not? (On this account, upon the increase of one arm or branch of the Service some officers of the Army gain unusual promotion ahead of other arms and then remain senior to them for all time.)

Why should staff officers in the Navy be "running mates" to line officers, when in the Army they "run ahead" of them?

Why does the Navy get an increase of one grade on retirement, and not the Army? The Army, especially in the lower grades, is now an entire grade (or two) behind the Navy, age for age.

Why does the Navy draw eight cents mileage and the Army seven?

ONE WHO HAS BEEN JUMPED BY EVERYONE EXCEPT THE INFANTRY SINCE 1904.

Japan is creating a new naval port at Chin-hai, in southern Korea, which is to take the place of Port Arthur. There is great activity at the new port, where concessions of land are being taken up by settlers. Coal for the fleet comes in part from the anthracite mines at Ping-yang, in the north, which have contracted to supply 70,000 tons yearly. A factory for briquettes has been established at Tokuyama, under the orders of Engineer Rear Admiral Tokeda. The opening of the new line from Ping-yang to Chinampo will facilitate the transport of coal, and, by rail and boat, it can be sent from the pithead to Masampo, on Chin-hai Bay.

ARMY NOTES.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Duncan, U.S.A., will be relieved on the General Staff on Feb. 20 by Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., and Lieut. Col. W. A. Nichols, 13th Inf., will succeed Col. Lea Feibiger on the General Staff, and will be detailed as chief of staff of the Department of Colorado, succeeding Major Robert L. Hirst, 29th Inf.

The nomination of Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth, 9th U.S. Inf., to the same rank in the Field Artillery, and the nomination of 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Clement, 1st Field Art., to have the same rank in the Infantry, were sent to the Senate Jan. 13.

Capt. W. S. Graves, of the 20th Infantry, will be detailed as secretary to the General Staff when Captain Mayden assumes the duties as commandant of the Military Academy. During the two years that Captain Graves has served in the Department he has been one of the most active young officers on the General Staff. With Colonel Duncan Captain Graves has been engaged in the almost endless task of revising the Infantry Drill Regulations. Captain Graves is popular in every arm of the Service, and a better selection could not have been made for the exacting and patience trying duties of secretary of the General Staff.

The Secretary of War has decided to extend the detail of Capt. James H. Reeves, Military Attaché, at Peking, China, just one year. Normally this detail will expire May 28, 1911. This action was taken in order to give Captain Reeves a longer time to master the Chinese language. He is making excellent progress in this direction, but it is understood that the American Minister has recommended that the officer shall be given a longer time to study.

At the conclusion of the recent examination for qualification as gunners the 163d Company (Mine), Coast Artillery Corps, stationed at Fort Pickens, Fla., was able to boast that its entire personnel were gunners. The company has 104 members, all of whom are gunners, and ninety-nine of whom are first class gunners.

At the two days' convention of the officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, Jan. 6-7, there was a demonstration of the new Infantry equipment by Lieut. Col. J. T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Sergt. Elmer J. Harris, Co. G, 2d U.S. Inf., was used as the model at the demonstration. He is on detached service, having been detailed to the 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. He says he found the equipment the best he has tried in his twelve years of service. Harris enlisted in 1897 at Philadelphia, and was assigned to Troop E, 1st U.S. Cavalry. He re-enlisted for Company C, 3d U.S. Infantry, having the first pack put on his back in the spring of 1902. The pack then rested on the back of the shoulders, and the blanket was placed inside a canvas bag. E Company, 29th U.S. Infantry, next got Harris on re-enlistment. He recalls that in the summer of 1906 the Merriman pack was issued to Company E, which made a march from Colorado Springs to a camp in Wyoming. On the return trip Company F, 29th U.S. Infantry, relieved E of the pack. Some of the good features of the new equipment, he finds, are that there is no weight across the breast and that the arms are free and have full swing. When going into action the blanket roll can be dropped, leaving thirty pounds, with two bandollers of ammunition, to carry on each shoulder.

Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, 14th U.S. Cav., commanding at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., has received two highly complimentary official letters on the condition of the post. The first communication, which is from the headquarters, Philippines Division, is dated Nov. 19, 1910, is signed by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G., and reads: "The division commander desires me to express his pleasure at the excellent condition in which he found your post and command during his recent inspection. The entire post is as clean and as well ordered as is possible, while the appearance, condition and training of the men and animals reflect great credit upon you and your officers." The second communication is from headquarters, Department of Luzon, dated Manila, Nov. 14, 1910, is signed by Lieut. Col. F. S. Strong, A.G., and reads: "I have the honor, by direction of the department commander, to quote herein the remarks of the inspector general in a report of inspection of your post, dated Sept. 16, 1910, under the heading of 'Commendation': 'The affairs of the post are well administered, and there exists harmony and fine esprit de corps. Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham and the officers of the 14th Cavalry deserve credit for the excellent condition of that regiment as to instruction, as shown by the various drills and exercises held. Lieutenant Colonel Gresham also deserves credit for lively interest he has taken toward the beautification of the post under Circular 26, Philippines Division, 1909.'"

The 13th U.S. Cavalry team won the final game of the department polo tournament at Manila, P.I., Dec. 8, by defeating the staff team by a score of six and a half to one-half. The 13th Cavalry players were Lieutenants Franklin, Bull, Neill and Armstrong. Franklin made two goals, Bull four and Armstrong one. The staff team was composed of Lieutenants Pillow, 13th Cav., Margetts, 1st Field Art., Captain Foy, 1st Cav., and Captain Mitchell, Signal Corps, Margetts making a goal for his team. The winning of this final game makes the 13th Cavalry team the champion polo team of the department. Also that team wins four more individual cups, which makes a total of eight individual cups and one large regimental cup for the 13th.

The following officers were detailed for duty in connection with the Department of the Visayas athletic meet, held at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, commencing Dec. 15, 1910: Officer in charge of meet and referee, 2d Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., A.D.C.; assistant to officer in charge, 2d Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, 19th Inf.; marshal, Major Arthur Johnson, 19th Inf.; assistant marshal, 1st Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf.; clerk of the course, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 19th Inf.; judges at finish, Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M.C.; Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 19th Inf., Capt. William T. Merry, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John J. Miller, 19th Inf., 1st Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf.; field judges, Capt. Frank A. Cook, S.D., Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf., 1st Lieut. Albert S. Williams, 19th Inf.; announcer and scorer, 1st Lieut. William P. Screws, 19th Inf., 1st Lieut. Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf.; starter, 2d Lieut. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf.; timekeepers, Capt. Reuben Smith, 9th Inf., 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., 1st Lieut. Walter V. Gallagher, 9th Inf., 2d Lieut. Harry H. Bissell, 19th Inf.; inspectors, 2d Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th Inf., 2d Lieut. Spencer M. Smith, 19th Inf.

The Japanese training squadron, consisting of the cruisers Kasagi and Asama, under Rear Admiral Roques,

Yashiro, arrived at Panama Jan. 6. The Admiral, with Captains Yamaji and Tanaka, visited the American and British legations.

Without selecting a place for the next National Match the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice adjourned Thursday evening, Jan. 12. This matter was left entirely in the hands of Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, who will take action upon this matter at a later date. It is planned by the War Department to hold the match on the government range at Sparta, Wis., if this plan is ready for the event, but it is feared that it will not be in condition to hold a match this year. The other places under consideration are Camp Perry, where the last match was held, and Sea Girt, where the matches were held before the Ohio range was opened. Camp Perry is the favorite, although it is said that serious consideration is being given Sea Girt. The terms on which the Camp Perry range is offered this year are more satisfactory to the War Department and the board than those of last year. This year Ohio offers the Camp Perry range on the condition that the War Department conduct the Ohio Rifle Association matches, in addition to the National matches. The state will conduct its own National Guard matches. Last year the Army furnished the forces to conduct all of the matches. This proposition will probably result finally in the selection of Camp Perry, at least for one more year. The matches will begin Aug. 23 next, and will be conducted under about the same regulations in effect last year. A number of important changes were suggested, but they were rejected by the board. After discussing at considerable length the proposition of creating a separate class for the Service teams, it was decided not to make this change, at least this year. Those who attended the meeting of the board were Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., Captain Leonard, Gen. Staff, Lieutenant Colonel Lyman, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Gen. James A. Drain, Washington; Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey; Gen. A. B. Critchfield, of Ohio; General Young, of Illinois; Gen. Carl A. Wagner, of Michigan; General Haskell, of New York, and General Kelly, of Colorado.

In view of the fact that the U.S. battleship Texas is of no military value, she will be used as a target to be fired at by battleships during their annual target practice next spring. A certain percentage of high explosive projectiles will be used in this practice, in order to determine their action against the hull and upper works. Firing will be conducted at a range of 8,000 to 10,000 yards, in order to determine the effect of projectiles when striking the armor of a vessel; also the effect of underwater hits and underwater trajectory of a projectile when falling short of the target. It is intended to anchor or actually ground the Texas in shoal water at sea off the Cape of the Chesapeake. The several bureaus will perform such work as they may deem necessary and expedient to properly fit the Texas for the service outlined above, the removal of the battery stores or other valuable material. Provision will be made for quickly repairing damage to her flotation and for reducing the chance of damage to a minimum. The Baltimore, now in ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, has been ordered placed in commission and to proceed to the navy yard, Charleston, as the relief of the Texas as receiving ship. The Texas will be ordered to proceed to the navy yard, Norfolk, for such work as may be determined upon as necessary and advisable. The Texas must be ready for use not later than March 15.

Applications have been made at the War Department for parts of the sunken Maine. Representative Carl C. Anderson, of Ohio, and Col. Webb C. Hayes were at the Department Tuesday asking that one of the masts of the ship be given to the Perry Centennial Celebration Commission. The commission is of the opinion that it would be an appropriate thing to place one of the masts of the Maine, if not all of them, on the grounds of the Perry Centennial Memorial. It is proposed to erect permanent buildings as a monument to Commodore Perry. Colonel Hayes and Mr. Anderson were informed that the War Department had no authority to give away any part of the wrecked battleship. In fact, the Secretary of War intends to ask Congress for some authority to make disposition of the historic wreck. There is nothing in the act authorizing the raising of the wreck which directs as to the disposition to be made of the vessel. It specifically directs that the remains of the crew which were drowned shall be interred in Arlington Cemetery with appropriate ceremonies, but on the question of what is to be done with the hull of the vessel the law is silent.

The National Guard Magazine reports the receipt of \$691.05 from organizations and individuals for the defense of Sergeant Manly, the member of the Texas National Guard who has been sent to prison for life for killing a man in the discharge of his duty as a soldier. A Texas officer writes: "That the troops were out legally is conceded by the court, and on those grounds the Guard is trying to establish the fact of the obedience to the orders of a superior officer the justification of the act as committed by the soldier at that time." Another, Lieut. Col. O. C. Guessaz, says: "On the occasion of the visit of the President to Dallas the Mayor of that city called on the local battalion to help police the town, stating that the simple police was not sufficient to perform that duty. On the occasion of General Meyer's visit to Dallas with a contingent of the Army, which gave a splendid military tournament there, largely attended, Crawford, editor of a yellow paper, called General Meyer and his followers murderers, educated for the purpose of murder," etc.

The board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, Major W. P. Richardson, 13th Inf., Capt. F. A. Pope, Corps of Engrs., and 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, 2d Inf., present their report to Oct. 1, 1910. They expended \$237,408.56 on maintenance of military and post roads, bridges and trails, and \$102,898.29 on wagon roads, bridges and trails from the Alaska fund. The past season has been, on the whole, favorable for road construction, as the rainfall has been very light, except in the Nome and Iditarod districts, where the rainfall was rather heavy,

with a consequent increase in the cost of work. Labor conditions have been favorable, as there has been a plentiful supply of labor. The request of last year for an appropriation of \$50,000 to cut through a greatly needed new route from the head of Knick Arm, Cook Inlet, to the new mining district on the Iditarod River is renewed. The board has thus far expended \$1,604,921.58.

To guard against such accidents as that which took place at Indian Head when Lieut. Arthur G. Caffee, U.S.N., was killed, and at Fort Monroe, where, on July 21, 1910, eleven Coast Artillerymen met a similar death, Acting Secretary Beckman Winthrop has issued a general order, which appears under our Navy head. This order amounts to a report on the Indian Head accident, and in an indirect way gives the board's theory of how the accident may have occurred. It will probably never be known just what was the cause of the premature explosion of the gun. But as far as the board is able to determine it must have been caused by a broken or bent firing pin.

A survey of the Scorpion, now stationed at Trieste, Austria, has been ordered by the Navy Department. It is altogether probable that Capt. H. P. Norton, U.S.N., and Naval Constructor Zahn will be detailed for the work. Semi-official reports have been received at the Navy Department that the Scorpion is in need of more repairs than is authorized by law. The Department is not disposed to ask for a special appropriation for a ship of the class of the Scorpion, and at the same time it would be almost an endless diplomatic task to replace her at Constantinople by another ship. The board, which will make the survey, will be directed to determine whether it is possible to make the repairs within the limitation of the law.

Through the finger-print system, now used in the Navy, it was possible to identify the remains of Harry Routh, a coal passer, who was recently drowned in San Francisco Bay. Routh fell from a steam launch of the West Virginia, and his remains were not recovered until two or three weeks after. Then his body was in such a state of decomposition that there were no marks of identification left upon him. Prints of the fingers of the body were compared with those that had been taken of Routh when he enlisted, and the naval officers were convinced that they had found his remains.

In the consideration of the Hobson bill for the creation of a committee on national defense in the House Naval Committee on Jan. 13 the appointment of the Aid for Operations as a member of the committee was urged, but this was stricken out by the Naval Committee, who refused to take any action which might be regarded as legalization of the General Board or the naval aids to the Secretary of the Navy. The bill as prepared provided for this detail. For the same reason the committee refused to substitute the president of the General Board. It was decided to name an officer of the line.

During some firing experiments at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N.J., Jan. 7, with a 14-inch rifle at a target of concrete reinforced by iron rods and pieces of broken armor plate, five 14-inch projectiles, each weighing 1,660 pounds, were fired with a charge graduated to represent a regular service charge. The result of the trial was not made public. Among the officers present were Generals Wood, Crozier, Murray and Bixby, Col. S. C. Mills, Col. C. J. Bailey, Col. W. T. Russell, Col. W. M. Black, Col. S. W. Roessler and Prof. F. R. Alger, U.S.N.

By the present arrangement, when General Murray receives his promotion to major general, March 13, he will be assigned to the Department of the Lakes, but his friends think that his experience as head of the Coast Artillery should be made of service by sending him to a command which has under his jurisdiction important fortifications. This would suggest his assignment to the Philippines if a vacancy should occur there within the next two months, or his transfer thither if one should occur later on.

As will be seen by a reference to G.O. 231, dated Dec. 31, 1910, War Department, published in this issue, the issuance of circulars and Artillery memoranda of the War Department will be discontinued as separate publications, and in the future they will be published only in General Orders from the War Department. The same order also announces the welcome news that the War Department proposes to issue the Army Regulations at short intervals, which will be a great boon to officers.

The Petrel, now at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., has been ordered to proceed, when ready for sea, to New York, and thence to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for duty in the West Indies. The Navy Department has been informed that the Washington has blown out a cylinder head, and is now en route to Hampton Roads.

In a memorandum to the War Department the Judge Advocate General holds that, as officers of the Army are not members of the post exchange, they are not responsible for its debts, in spite of the opinion to the contrary expressed by the Attorney General and quoted in G.O. 46, H.Q.A., 1895.

Bids will be opened at Manila on March 2 for a boat to take the place of the Wright, which is now on inter-island service. Originally it was intended by the War Department to open these bids on Feb. 8, but the time has been postponed.

The Navy Department was on Jan. 13 advised of the death of Chief Engr. David M. Fulmer, U.S.N., retired, which occurred at Roxborough, Pa., on Jan. 3, 1911, at 1:50 p.m.

The U.S.S. South Carolina reached Hampton Roads from the European cruise Jan. 12.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A., was retired on Jan. 18, 1911, on account of age, and by his retirement Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges is advanced to major general, as noted in our issue of Dec. 17 last, page 442. General Duvall is known as an accomplished officer. He was born on St. George Island, Md., Jan. 13, 1847, a son of Col. Robert E. Duvall, U.S.V., Civil War. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1865, graduating on June 15, 1869, and being promoted in the Army a second lieutenant, 5th Artillery. From the time he left the Military Academy until he was promoted captain, 1st Artillery, March 8, 1898, he had served at Forts Adams and Monroe and at West Point as assistant professor of mathematics, and later as assistant instructor of Artillery tactics and also of Infantry tactics, and next at Atlanta and at Fort Schuyler. He was appointed an inspector general of Volunteers, with the rank of major, May 19, 1898, serving in the office of the Secretary of War until June 4, 1898, when he became chief ordnance officer of the 2d Army Corps. He was appointed chief ordnance officer of Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, in July, 1898, and was honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service on May 12, 1899. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry July 5, 1899, and on Sept. 9, 1899, was appointed colonel of the 48th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He left San Francisco with his regiment on Dec. 31, 1899, for the Philippines, and commanded his regiment at La Loma and the provinces of Union and Benguet until May 31, 1901, when he returned home and was mustered out of the Volunteer Service June 30, 1901. He next served at posts on the Atlantic coast and as a member of the General Staff Corps and as principal assistant to the Chief of Artillery. He was promoted to major, Artillery Corps, Sept. 23, 1901, and lieutenant colonel on Feb. 24, 1906, and was appointed a brigadier general March 2, 1906, and a major general on Oct. 2, 1907. General Duvall went to Germany in the summer of 1907 to witness the army maneuvers in that country, and has been in command of the Philippines Division since April 23, 1909. He speaks several languages, and is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1892.

Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th U.S. Cav., who retires from active service Jan. 16, 1911, upon his own application, after more than thirty-nine years' service, is a son of the late Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, U.S.N. He was born in New Jersey Sept. 23, 1852, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1875, when he was promoted in the Army to second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. Colonel Rodgers, who is known as a very able officer, served during the early days of his career on the frontier against Indians in Indian Territory, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona. During a part of 1877 and 1878 he was on duty with the U.S. Commissioner General at the Paris Exposition. His duty also included a tour at West Point as principal assistant professor of modern languages from Aug. 28, 1884, to July 1, 1887, after which he went back to frontier duty in Arizona. He was later on special duty in connection with the Chicago Columbian Exposition and with the World's Columbian Exposition at Brazil as special commissioner. He was Military Attaché at Paris, France, from April 1 to May 14, 1898, when he was ordered to return to the United States for duty as inspector general, 1st Division, 3d Army Corps, at Camp Thomas, Ga. He was appointed colonel, 3d Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, July 2, 1898, and colonel Jan. 31, 1899, serving with it at Niantic, Conn.; Camp Meade, Pa.; Sumnerville, S.C., and Savannah, Ga., until honorably mustered out March 20, 1899. He next served as Military Attaché at London and Paris to Sept. 27, 1899, when he left for duty in the Philippines the latter part of 1899. He was promoted major, 6th Cavalry, Sept. 14, 1899, and was transferred to the 4th Cavalry Jan. 2, 1900. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 15th Cavalry, Jan. 30, 1903, and colonel, 6th Cavalry, March 7, 1906, and his last post of duty was at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, of the Cavalry arm of the Army, who is at present serving a detail in the Inspector General's Department, is promoted colonel by the voluntary retirement of Col. Alexander Rodgers, 6th Cav., on Jan. 16, 1911. He is a graduate of the Military Academy and the holder of a medal of honor, awarded Aug. 17, 1896, for most distinguished gallantry in action in assisting, under a heavy fire, to rescue Pvt. Edward Leonard, who was wounded April 23, 1882, in an Indian fight at Horseshoe Canyon, N.M. Colonel Wilder was then a first lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. He was also made a brevet captain for this gallantry. He was born in Michigan Aug. 16, 1856, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in June, 1877, and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. He was kept busy on frontier duty at various posts in Indian Territory, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona from Dec. 10, 1877, to Sept. 26, 1886, during which he had several fights with Cheyenne Indians in 1878 and 1882 and plenty of scouting. After a tour of recruiting duty for a year and a leave for several months he was again ordered on frontier duty the latter part of 1887 out in Arizona and Washington, serving until May, 1895, when he went to West Point as adjutant, U.S.M.A., to May, 1898. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed colonel of the 14th N.Y. Volunteers, serving until honorably mustered out the following August. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 43d U.S. Volunteer Infantry Aug. 17, 1899, and the early part of the same year was Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. He served with the 43d in the Philippines against the insurgents until honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service May 31, 1901. He was promoted major, 14th Cavalry, Feb. 19, 1901, and a few days later was detailed to duty in the Adjutant General's Department. He was assigned to the 15th Cavalry in March, 1905, and after being promoted lieutenant colonel, 11th Cavalry, Sept. 13, 1906, was detailed inspector general Oct. 1 following. His last post of duty was at Denver, Colo.

Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, of the Infantry arm of the Army, and at present serving a detail in the Inspector General's Department, who is promoted colonel Jan. 13, 1911, by the appointment of Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th Inf., to brigadier general on the above date, was born in Indiana Sept. 27, 1857, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1875. Graduating June 13, 1879, he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 19th Infantry. His first service was on frontier and scouting duty at Forts Lyon and Garland, Colo., and later at various posts in Texas, where a part of the time he was in command of Indian scouts, serving in Texas until April, 1890, when he was ordered to Fort Porter, N.Y. Other service included duty with the 19th Infantry

at Mobile and Tampa in 1898, and at Ponce, Porto Rico, and Camp Meade, Pa., in 1899. He next went to the Philippines with his regiment, and participated in several engagements with the insurgents. He was promoted major, 16th Infantry, Feb. 28, 1901, and served as inspector general, 1st Separate Brigade, Division of the Philippines, to June, 1902, when he was ordered to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 12th Infantry, June 25, 1906, and except while in command of Fort Niagara, N.Y., from August, 1906, to Jan. 10, 1907, has been on duty in the Inspector General's Department since March, 1905, to date, part of the time being in the Philippines.

In speaking of the retirement of Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., who for three years commanded the Department of Colorado, the Denver Republican of Jan. 5 said: "With a record of nearly a half century of military service, Gen. Earl D. Thomas, for the last three years commander of the Department of Colorado, retired from active service yesterday. It was his sixty-fourth birthday. General Thomas, who is believed to be the oldest of all American Army officers in point of service, began his military career forty-nine years ago, aged fifteen. General Thomas has made many friends during the three years he has commanded the Colorado Department, who will be sorry to see him go. He was the guest of honor at a banquet at the Denver Club last night, and the officers of the department and representative business men met around the table there to do him honor."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A notably brilliant wedding in Newman, Ga., Dec. 29, 1910, was that of Miss Marian Milton Atkinson and Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th U.S. Inf., which occurred at the First Methodist Church, Dr. R. J. Bigham officiating. The bride is of a distinguished ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides. She is the second daughter of Gov. and Mrs. William Y. Atkinson, of Georgia, and the great-granddaughter of former Governor Milton, of Florida, and the niece of Senator Milton, of Florida. The decorations of the church were magnificent. The Christmas colors of red and green were used in connection with the national colors. United States flags, poinsettias, holly, palms and ferns made a charming combination. The bridal party entered the church during the processional singing of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin." The bride was given away by her mother, Mrs. William Yates Atkinson, and was attended by Miss Malvina Endt, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., as maid of honor; Miss Louise Atkinson and Marguerite Blackshear, of Dublin, first cousins of Miss Atkinson; Jewel Faver and Lottie Powell as bridesmaids. The young sister of the bride, Miss Georgia Atkinson, and Miss Milton, of Marianna, Fla., a cousin, were the ribbon bearers. The niece of the bride, little Margaret Atkinson, was flower girl, and Master Harold Atkinson ring bearer. The attendants of the groom were his brother, Capt. William Mitchell, U.S.A., best man; Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, Frank M. Savage, John W. Wright and Major Harry Burgess, all U.S.A., were groomsmen. The bride's gown was exquisitely beautiful, and was fashioned of white satin and chiffon, with overdress of Venetian lace. A spray of orange blossoms fastened her veil to her beautiful hair and her bouquet was of orchids and lilies of the valley. Many beautiful attentions were showered on Miss Atkinson in the two weeks before her marriage, and she was kept busy attending many social events.

Miss Jane Boyd Hurd, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Oliver Perry Hurd, was married Dec. 26, 1910, to Major Charles Ransom Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at the First Presbyterian Church, Watkins, N.Y. The bride, who was attended by her sister, Mrs. William Hume Spicer, of Detroit, as matron of honor, was given away by her father. Major Frederick Pratt Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A., brother of the groom, was best man, and the ushers were Messrs. George Gardiner Reynolds and Robert Reynolds, of Elmira, N.Y., brothers of the groom; Mr. John Seeley Hurd, of Chicago, brother of the bride, and Mr. Alvord Pratt, of Elmira, N.Y., cousin of the groom. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Louis F. Ruf, of Olean, N.Y., and the Rev. James Russell, of Watkins. Mrs. William Woolsey Muneford, of New York city, presided at the organ, playing the "Lohengrin" wedding march before the ceremony and Mendelssohn's afterward. The bride was attired in white chiffon and lace over white satin, with tulle veil and wreath of orange blossoms, carrying a large bouquet of bride roses. The matron of honor's gown was pink, and her bouquet was of pink roses. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 700 Franklin street. After Feb. 1 Major and Mrs. Reynolds will be at home at Washington Barracks, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Speer, of Joliet, Ill., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Genevieve, to Ensign Eugene E. Wilson, U.S.N. The wedding is expected to take place early in February, 1911.

Mrs. Mary L. Hoffmeier announces the marriage of her daughter, Florence C., to Sergt. 1st Class Reginald E. Taylor, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., Jan. 4, 1911, at Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut. Durward S. Wilson, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Olive Morrill were united in marriage in the Episcopal Chapel at Snow Hill, N.C., Dec. 27, 1910, by Rev. J. H. Griffith, rector of the Episcopal Church at Kingston. The wedding was largely a family affair. The bridesmaids were Misses Myrtle Dail, of Snow Hill; Susie Edwards, of Snow Hill; Susie Warren, of Greenville; Lee Brown, of Greenville; Bettie Russ, of Raleigh, and Willie Grimsley, of Snow Hill, the last four being cousins of the bride. The ushers were Messrs. C. B. Wilson, B. L. Wilson and W. R. Wilson, of Greenville, brothers of the groom, and S. P. Morrill, W. B. Morrill and L. V. Morrill, Jr., of Snow Hill, brothers of the bride. Lieutenant Wilson's best man was his brother, Mr. F. W. Wilson, of Greenville. The maid of honor was Miss Jennie Brown Morrill, sister of the bride, and the flower girl was little Miss Susie Best Morrill, the youngest sister of the bride. The bride's father, Mr. L. V. Morrill, Sr., gave her away. Miss Morrill wore white ivory satin and overdress of chiffon, embroidered with pearls. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley, and wore a veil. Throughout the whole color scheme the light blue of the Infantry was noticeable. The light blue shoes of the bridesmaids, the light blue silk dress of the maid of honor, the blue in the dress of the flower girl were all reflective of the Infantry blue around the collar of Lieutenant Wilson's uniform. During the ceremony the organist played "Army Blue." After the ceremony a reception was tendered the members of the

bridal party and invited guests at the home of the bride's parents. The rooms thrown open to the party were decorated with Christmas evergreen and bunting of the national colors in the various attractive combinations. Punch was served and the wedding cake was cut. A wishbone, a thimble, a bachelor's button and a ring, all of silver, were cut by Messrs. L. Ames Brown and L. V. Morrill, Jr., and Miss Bettie Darden and Susie Edwards, respectively. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson went to Kingston in an automobile just before midnight. They were to visit Palm Beach, St. Augustine and Havana. At present Lieutenant Wilson is stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Rosetta Janet Reilly, daughter of Mrs. James Reilly, of No. 12 Manhattan square, South, New York city, was married to Lieut. of Engrs. Albert Clift Norman, U.S.R.C.S., at the home of her mother, Jan. 7, 1911. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Edmund John Curry, and Mr. Charles Norman, of Louisville, Ky., a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wood, of Philadelphia, and Capt. Franklin Steele Wiltse, U.S.M.C., son of the late Capt. Gilbert C. Wiltse, U.S.N., and grandson of the late Franklin Steele, of Washington, D.C.

A pretty Army wedding was solemnized at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31, 1910, when Miss Sarah Bourke, of Omaha, Neb., daughter of the late Bvt. Major John G. Bourke, U.S.A., the well known Indian fighter, was married to Lieut. Luther R. James, 16th U.S. Inf. Miss Bourke, who is a graduate of Radcliffe College, was the house guest of Mrs. Burnell at La Jolla for several days. Mrs. Burnell is an old friend of the family, and as, on account of the illness of the bride's grandmother, her mother was unable to be present at the wedding, Mrs. Burnell gave away the bride. Lieutenant James came down from Fort Liscum, Alaska, on a short leave for the wedding, and the young couple left after the wedding for that post. Rev. Charles Barnes officiated at the ceremony, using the full Episcopal service. Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., acted as best man. The bride was beautifully gowned in a traveling suit of blue cloth, and carried a large bouquet of violets. She wore a blue hat trimmed with black and blue willow plumes. Following the ceremony an elaborate wedding breakfast was served the wedding party at the Grant Hotel, at which a pretty decorative scheme in violets was arranged. The party included Lieut. and Mrs. Luther R. James, Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith, Miss Ottola Nesmith and Mrs. Burnell and Mrs. Chapman, of La Jolla.

Mrs. Jessie McCune Rice announces the marriage of her daughter, Sarah, to Lieut. Comdr. Charles Jonas Lang, U.S.N., on Friday, Jan. 6, 1911, at San Francisco.

Cards have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crockett Proctor announcing the marriage of their daughter, Marietta Aimes, to Lieut. Rustin P. Hall, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding took place Jan. 1, 1911, at Lexington, Ky. Lieut. and Mrs. Hall will be at home after Jan. 15 at Fort Monroe, Va. The groom, Lieutenant Hall, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1910, and was a five-striper of the brigade at the Naval Academy. He resigned from the Navy some months ago and entered the Army Coast Artillery Corps.

In the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Kathleen Sexton, daughter of Mr. J. S. Sexton, were married in the Methodist Church of Hazelhurst, Miss., Dec. 28, 1910. The prominence and popularity of the high contracting parties attracted scores of guests from other cities and states. The fair hands of girlhood friends of the bride had transformed the interior of the church into a bower of entrancing beauty, and a fine musical program was rendered. Promptly at the appointed hour, to the strains of the Mendelssohn "Wedding March" the bridal party entered the church. The ushers were Luther Sexton, brother of the bride; Capt. A. T. Stovall, of Okaloosa; Frederick Sullens, of Jackson, and Messrs. S. M. Spiller, S. D. Spiller and Erwin Spiller, brothers of the groom. The flower girls were Frances and Dana Sexton, sisters of the bride, and the maid of honor Miss Jamie Sexton, sister of the bride. The best man was Mr. Fred M. Spiller, brother of the groom. The Hon. J. S. Sexton, father of the bride, gave her in marriage. Bishop William Belton Murrah conducted the marriage rites of the Methodist faith. The bride was exquisitely gowned in a white cashmere de soie, en traine, trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossoms. She wore an illusion veil caught up with a diamond sunburst and spray of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses. After the ceremony a reception was tendered to the bridal party and the immediate relatives at the magnificent home of the Sexton family in the northern part of the city, at the conclusion of which loving good-bys were said to the young couple and fond wishes expressed for their happiness. Refreshments were served during the evening, and in the spacious dining hall were displayed hundreds of superb wedding gifts. Among the many handsome remembrances was a superb chest of silver from the general board of trustees of the four great educational institutions in Mississippi of which Mr. Sexton is chairman. Another notable remembrance was a magnificent silver service from the groom's parents. The traditional ceremony of cutting the wedding cake brought to a close the delightful evening. Mr. and Mrs. Spiller left on the northbound train for Jackson and Wytheville, Va., to spend a few weeks with the groom's parents, after which they will make their future home in New York.

The marriage of Miss Helen Koerper, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. A. Koerper, U.S.A., and Capt. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., will take place Saturday, Jan. 14, 1911, at noon, at her home, 2234 Q street, Washington, D.C., the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Church, officiating. Only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. After a short trip they will be at home at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Gumbert, of Portland, Ore., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hilda Helen Gumbert, to Ensign Reuben E. Smith, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in the spring. Miss Gumbert is a popular girl, and is prominent in musical circles, as she possesses a splendid soprano voice.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver were hosts at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 10, having as guests the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ballinger, Justice and Mrs. Hughes, the Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon, the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Leonard Wood, the former Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, Miss Marion Oliver and Major Von Herwarth, German Military Attaché.

RECENT DEATHS.

P.A. Surg. John Flint, U.S.N., died at the Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, 1911. He was born in Arequipa, Peru, on April 4, 1876, and entered the naval service as an assistant surgeon on April 22, 1904, serving under this appointment until Sept. 6, 1904, when he resigned. He was again appointed an assistant surgeon on Feb. 28, 1906, and served on various ships and at various stations of the Navy. He was promoted to passed assistant surgeon Feb. 28, 1909, and served at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., until October, 1909, when he was assigned to duty at the Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass., at which hospital he was on duty at the time of his death.

Mr. Charles Archie Hughes, son of Capt. W. N. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, and brother of Lieut. W. N. Hughes, jr., Signal Corps, U.S.A., died in New York city Jan. 8, 1911.

Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., who died at his home in Johnstown, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1911, was born in New York June 14, 1845, and served during the Civil War from May 28, 1864, to Nov. 28 of the latter year as second lieutenant in the 1st N.Y. Artillery. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. Sept. 1, 1866, being graduated in 1870 and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 2d U.S. Artillery. He was among the best legal authorities in the Army. He obtained leave in August, 1874, to attend the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated May 1, 1875. He was detailed professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska in 1876, and in 1884 was again given that detail, remaining until September, 1888. Part of that time he served as colonel and aid on the staff of Gen. John M. Thayer, the Governor of Nebraska. General Dudley was acting judge advocate of the Department of the South from September, 1882, until October, 1883, during part of that time being aid to Bvt. Major Gen. Henry J. Hunt. He was assistant instructor in the department of law at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth from November, 1889, until September, 1891, and was acting judge advocate of the Department of Arizona from October in that year until February, 1893, also being for a short time acting adjutant general of that department. He was appointed as assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in December, 1892. He was appointed judge advocate of Volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, May 9, 1898, and served as judge advocate of the 2d Army Corps from June until September, 1898. He was judge advocate in Cuba during American military occupation, performing those duties in a way that gave the highest satisfaction to his Government, as well as to the people of Cuba. After being honorably discharged from the Volunteer Service April 17, 1899, he was again appointed judge advocate of Volunteers, with the rank of major, the same day, and held that position until it was vacated on March 2, 1901. He was appointed major and judge advocate, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted lieutenant colonel and J.A. the following May. He went to Cuba in October, 1900, serving as judge advocate of the Department of Cuba, and then as legal adviser to Gen. John R. Brooke, the Military Governor of the island, during his administration, and then to Gen. Leonard Wood. He was appointed professor of law and history at the Military Academy in 1901, and was promoted to colonel and J.A. in 1903. He was on duty at West Point until June 14, 1909, when he was placed on the retired list for age with the rank of brigadier general. General Dudley received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Nebraska in 1904. He was a member of the National Geographic Society and the American Society of International Law, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, M.O.L.L.U.S., Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, Army and Navy Club and many others. He was a thirty-third degree mason and Knight Templar. In June, 1870, General Dudley was married to Mary H. Hillbrandt, of Johnstown, N.Y. Mrs. Dudley died suddenly at West Point Jan. 20, 1908. Their only son died several years ago. General Dudley is survived by one brother, Attorney Harwood Dudley, of Johnstown; two sisters, Mrs. James A. Dennison, with whom he resided, and Mrs. Charles C. Edmonds, of New York; two nephews and four nieces residing in New York and two nephews, Alfred Dudley Dennison and Harwood Dennison, and one niece, Mrs. Louise Wemple, of Gloversville, N.Y. His book on "Military Law and Procedure of Courts-martial" is the text-book at the U.S. Military Academy. The Johnstown Herald, in referring to his death, says: "As a resident General Dudley was held in the highest esteem by all, and not in a long time has a death been more sincerely regretted nor one's life worthy of emulation been removed from the interests of Johnstown. In manners General Dudley was an accomplished gentleman, possessing that kindness of heart and delicacy of feeling which endeared him to all. He had a tender sympathizing disposition, his real feelings being often concealed under a veneer of military brusqueness, yet of a jovial, jolly good nature, which attachment once formed was hard to be broken. Being naturally religious, he early became a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, and was deeply in sympathy with all religious work. He presided frequently at social and public gatherings, and was always a pleasing and interesting speaker upon current issues or military subjects."

G.O. 134, Headquarters, 6th U.S. Cavalry, dated Fort Des Moines, Iowa, announces the death there of 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude on Dec. 12, 1910, as we have previously noted. After giving the record of the deceased, the order says: "In his death the regiment has lost a beloved friend and the Service an able and efficient officer. He endeared himself to all by his unfailing courtesy and cheerful disposition. To the bereaved widow and other members of the family the regiment extends its sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and mourns with them in their sorrow."

Mr. Leverett Bell, father of the wife of Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th U.S. Inf., died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8, 1911.

Mrs. Edward E. Wright, wife of Commodore Wright, U.S.N., retired, died at Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, Mass., Jan. 3, 1911. She is survived by her husband and a daughter, Mrs. Herman Holt, jr., of Newton Center, Mass. The funeral was at Wayland, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 7.

Mrs. W. C. Bestor, mother of Mrs. R. D. Potts and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, died at her home, Asheville, N.C., Jan. 2, 1911, and was buried at Oakhill Cemetery, Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1911.

Mr. E. P. Roberts, son of the late Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, U.S.A., and brother of Gen. B. K. Roberts, U.S.A., retired, and Major Harris L. Roberts, 26th U.S. Inf., died at Peekskill, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1910, due to an

acute attack of pneumonia. He was prominently connected as a civil engineer with the Spring Valley Waterworks, of San Francisco, and the development of the Croton water supply for the city of New York.

Mrs. Laura Hitt Lynch, who died on Jan. 3, 1911, at the home of her brothers, Wilber F. Hitt and George C. Hitt, 943 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind., where she was visiting, was the mother of Mrs. Gertrude Lynch Springer, wife of Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, U.S.A.

Comdr. John F. Luby, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Des Moines, died on board that ship Jan. 8, 1911, in the vicinity of the Cape Verde Islands. Commander Luby was born in Ireland, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from New York on June 25, 1875. He was commissioned ensign in 1884; lieutenant, junior grade, in 1893; lieutenant in 1897, lieutenant commander in 1903, and commander in 1907. He has, among other duties, served in the Jamestown, coast survey steamer Bache, training ship Richmond, schoolship Saratoga, Essex, Iowa, Detroit, Newport and Annapolis. During the war with Spain he served on the Yorktown. Previous to being given the command of the Des Moines Commander Luby was equipment officer at the Boston Navy Yard. While the Des Moines was at Gibraltar last October Commander Luby was ordered to proceed to Lisbon during the revolution in Portugal to guard American interests.

Mrs. Katy Adair Welcker, who died in Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 27, 1910, was the wife of the late Prof. W. T. Welcker, who was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1851, who served as an officer in the Ordnance Department until the war, and afterward in the Confederate Service, and as professor of mathematics at the State University of California and also superintendent of public instruction for the state of California.

Mrs. Dorothy M. C. Thibblad (née Fluhr), wife of Harry O. Thibblad and niece of Lieut. Gilbert Lyons, died at her home, 148 Madison street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1911, after a long illness.

Mrs. Elliott Ingram, mother of Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10th U.S. Inf., died at South Lee, Mass., Jan. 7, 1911.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Jay Eldridge, daughter of the late Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, sr., U.S.N., took place at Annapolis, Md., Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 10, 1911. The deceased was a granddaughter of the late Gen. Robert Bogardus, of New York; widow of Dr. William Heath Eldridge, a surgeon of the U.S. Army in the Civil War, and a sister of the late Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, U.S.N., at one time Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Mrs. Eldridge, who died in Baltimore county, Md., was ninety-four years old.

Mr. Benjamin Cramp, a member of the famous family of shipbuilders, was found unconscious at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 10, at seven p.m., and died two hours later in the Pennsylvania Hospital of gas poisoning. He was found by Mrs. Cramp on her return home from a visit to the home of a friend seated in a chair in the bathroom, with his pipe and a magazine close beside him. The bathroom was filled with gas, which had escaped from an open jet. It is supposed the jet was turned on accidentally.

Gilbert S. Prior, a survivor of Lieutenant Cushing's party that blew up the rebel ram Albatross at the mouth of the Roanoke River on Oct. 27, 1864, died Jan. 6, 1911, at his home in Hyde Park, Mass., aged seventy-nine. He was wounded twice in the war, and carried one bullet in his body until his death.

Surg. Gen. William Grier, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of commodore and was one of the oldest officers in the Navy, died in Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1911, in his ninety-fifth year. He was born in Ireland, and was appointed to the Navy from Maryland on March 7, 1838. He was a veteran of the Mexican and the Civil Wars, and was retired Oct. 5, 1878, on attaining the age of sixty-two years.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. John C. Henderson, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Henderson arrived at Havana, Cuba, Jan. 3, 1911.

A son, Louis James Connelly, was born to the wife of Lieut. L. J. Connelly, U.S.N., at Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1911.

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., the retiring American Military Attaché in London, and Mrs. Cloman left Jan. 7 on board the Lusitania for New York.

A son, Lewis Warrington, jr., was born at Edgewood Park, Pittsburg, Dec. 14, 1910, to the wife of Mr. L. W. Chubb. He is a grandson of Col. C. St. J. Chubb, 30th U.S. Inf.

Rear Admiral William H. Reeder, U.S.N., and wife were on Dec. 27 last en route from Paris, France, for Cairo, Egypt, to go up the Nile in a private dahabiah for a six weeks' trip.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Hough, U.S.N., sailed on the Oceanic Jan. 7, en route to Paris and St. Petersburg, as Naval Attaché, relieving Comdr. F. L. Chapin. Mrs. Hough, who accompanies him, has quite recovered from her recent attack of typhoid fever.

Capt. John M. Morgan and Lieut. John A. Degen, 12th U.S. Cav., on duty in the Philippines, and who have been visiting China and Japan on leave, will board the Army transport Logan at Nagasaki, Japan, about Jan. 20, and join their regiment thereon, en route to the United States.

Capt. A. La Rue Christie, 8th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Christie returned to the United States from Europe on the Caronia Jan. 7, and will visit in New York, Washington, Chicago and Omaha before reporting for duty at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., his station.

In memory of Rose Sadlier Dinger, beloved wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N., an anniversary mass was said in St. Ignatius Loyola Church, New York city, Jan. 9, 1911, at nine o'clock a.m. The alumnae of the Sacred Heart Convent were invited to be present.

Among recent guests at The Rocks, Highland Falls, N.Y., have been Messrs. Herbert Corbin, nephew of General Corbin; James P. Clark, jr., son of Senator Clark, of Arkansas; Reese M. Howell, son of Representative Howell; Percy McConney Werlick, of Washington, and Charles C. Fitzhugh, son of General Fitzhugh, who, with others, have been preparing for examinations at West Point.

The hunts ball at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, was an unusually brilliant affair. The guests included Miss Taft, the Misses Anderson, nieces of Mrs. Taft; Col. and Mrs. Allen, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. Dunn, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Miss Dorothy Williams, the Misses Southerland, Major Horton, Captain Gulick and Captain Butt.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. William Tidball, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Manila, P.I., on Dec. 31, 1910.

Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Auman have gone to Daytona, Fla., where they expect to remain several months.

A son, Holden Allen Evans, jr., was born to the wife of Naval Constr. Holden Allen Evans, U.S.N., at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 27, 1910.

A meeting of the Washington Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., will be held at the Seattle Commercial Club Rooms, Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18, 1911.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia S. Winslow were among the passengers on the Hamburg from New York for Havana Jan. 11.

Capt. L. L. Smith, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in the New York Medical Journal of Jan. 7 contributes a report of a case of diphtheria of the vulva in a child three years of age.

Commander Vassilief, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy, and Mme. Vassilief gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, in commemoration of the Russian Christmas.

Mrs. Richard Leigh, wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Leigh, U.S.N., is at the Hotel Schuyler, West Forty-fifth street, New York city, where she expects to remain for the winter.

Mrs. Capehart, wife of Comdr. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., has sent out cards for a tea on Saturday, Jan. 14, from four until seven, at her residence, 2003 O street, Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Agnes Moore, was born to the wife of Capt. B. J. Tillman, 27th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Jan. 6, 1911. Mrs. Tillman is the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Francis Moore, U.S.A.

Among the passengers on the Cedric, of the White Star Line, which left New York Jan. 11 for the Mediterranean, were Major J. W. Dillenback, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dillenback, Major F. M. M. Beal, U.S.A., and Mrs. Beal.

Chaplain Wright, U.S.N., finished the new walking test of twenty-five miles on the afternoon of Jan. 6, after his return from a brief leave of absence spent with his family at the Rod and Gun Club at Tobyhanna, Pa., as the guests of the president of the club, Colonel Schellenger, of Philadelphia.

Capt. J. A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., was in Albany, N.Y., Jan. 11 and 12, upon the invitation of the National Guard Association of New York, where he attended its annual convention. He read a paper on riot duty before the convention on Jan. 11, and gave a talk on customs of the Service on Jan. 12.

Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., with Mrs. Harbach and Mrs. E. S. Otis, sailed on the White Star Line steamer Cedric Jan. 11, from New York, and will spend a few months with Mr. and Mrs. George Wagner at Mentone, on the Riviera, South France. Their address while abroad will be care of American Express Company, 11 rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Mrs. R. C. Davis, wife of Lieutenant Davis, and Mrs. Chester H. J. Keppler, wife of Ensign Keppler, of the U.S.S. Mississippi; Mrs. John J. Hyland, wife of Lieutenant Hyland; Mrs. W. S. Pye, wife of Lieutenant Pye, and Mrs. L. W. Johnson, wife of Assistant Surgeon Johnson, all U.S.N., arrived at New York from Europe Jan. 10 on the Potsdam, of the Holland-American Line. They went abroad when the Battleship Fleet set out on its cruise to European ports.

The first Philadelphia assembly given in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, was a great success. The U.S. Navy was well represented, among the guests being Capt. and Mrs. H. McL. P. Huse, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Brittain, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. T. Cluverius, Comdr. F. W. Kellogg, Lieut. and Mrs. D. Pratt Mannix, jr., Comdr. and Mrs. Henry A. Pearson, Lieut. F. A. Todd, Ensign Richard S. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., Ensign and Mrs. Archibald D. Turnbull, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Grant, U.S.N., and Major and Mrs. Louis J. Magill, U.S.M.C.

Wardroom officers of the U.S. revenue cutter Bear, at San Diego, Cal., on Dec. 25, 1910, gave a very pleasant dinner aboard ship. The table was artistically decorated with red sweet peas, ferns and snailax. Dainty place-cards, hand painted with marine views, formed pretty and appropriate souvenirs of the occasion. Following the dinner the evening was passed with music and games. Of especial amusement was a fishing pond, from which Christmas gifts were drawn by the lucky anglers. Covers were placed for fourteen, those present being Mrs. Charles Nash, Mrs. John Gray, Miss Claire Parmelee, Miss Isabelle Morgan, Miss Jessie Burbeck, Miss Otola Nesmith and Lieuts. Charles F. Nash, W. J. Wheeler, John P. Gray, John S. Baylis, Curtis and Johnson, of the Bear.

"In speaking about tough mushing and fast traveling over mountainous country the other day," says the Daily Alaskan, of Skagway, Dec. 8, 1910, "Webster Brown, chief engineer of the Alaska-Midland Railway, said that the most remarkable walking feat to come under his notice occurred this fall. 'My camp, at this time,' he continued, 'was located at the mouth of Rose Creek, on Bear Creek, distant from Haines by actual measurement forty-two and one-half miles. Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, U.S.A., of Fort Seward, came up there some days before this event bringing the gun platoon from the fort on a goat hunting expedition. On Nov. 9 some matter required the Lieutenant's presence at Fort Seward, and so at noon of that day, in company with my assistant, Dan Courtney, they set off over the rough, frozen ground. At 10:45 in the evening they reached Haines. I consider that this was going some.'"

Governor General W. Cameron Forbes, of the Philippine Islands, was host at a reception given on the night of Dec. 13 last at the Malacanan, in Manila, in honor of Major Gen. W. P. Duvall, commanding general of the Philippines Division, and Mrs. Duvall, who were soon to leave the islands. The beautiful grounds of the palace were brilliant with thousands of red, white and blue electric lights, and the rooms were tastefully decorated with palms. The receiving line was composed of the Governor General, his mother, Mrs. Forbes, and Gen. and Mrs. Duvall. The guests were presented by Capt. F. Le J. Parker, military aid to the Governor General, and by Mr. Manuel Yriarte, assistant executive secretary, assisted by Lieut. Robert M. Campbell, aide-de-camp to General Duvall. Dancing was indulged in, the full Constabulary band furnishing the music. The usual refreshments were served. The list of guests included nearly every officer serving in or near Manila in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, prominent officials of civil government, representatives of foreign colonies and members of the diplomatic corps.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th U.S. Cav., at Fort Russell, Wyo., Jan. 4, 1911.

Miss Powell, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. L. Powell, U.S.A., is visiting friends on Governors Island, N.Y.

Gen. George L. Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 10.

A daughter, Mary Josephine Zane, was born to the wife of Lieut. E. L. Zane, 14th U.S. Cav., at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Nov. 28, 1910.

Ensign Boyce K. Muir, U.S.N., who has been confined to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., for several weeks with typhoid fever, is now convalescing.

The New York Commandery of the Society of American Wars will hold a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan, New York city, on Saturday night, Jan. 14.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Ensign John W. Lewis, U.S.N., has as her guest at Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, Cal., her sister, Miss Florence Musto, of Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren W. Catlin, of Garrison, N.Y., are the guests of Major and Mrs. Albertus W. Catlin, U.S.M.C., at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

A dance will be given in the sail loft at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., during the Easter holidays, under the auspices of the Women's Army and Navy League.

Capt. Augustus Granger Garrett, father of Mrs. Albert E. Phillips, wife of Lieut. A. E. Phillips, 10th U.S. Cav., died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 5, 1911.

P.A. Surg. Edward H. H. Old, U.S.N., and Mrs. Old and infant son have returned to their apartment at the Don Carlos, in Washington, D.C., from Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Irwin, wife of Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin, U.S.N., is spending several months in Washington, D.C., with her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. William W. White, U.S.N., at their home on Q street.

Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on duty in the Philippines, has been busy recently in the vicinity of Lucena, Tayabas, in connection with the military survey of Luzon.

Six local camps of the United Spanish War Veterans installed officers jointly at a meeting in Eagles' Hall, Washington, D.C., and Rear Admirals Schley and Sigsbee, U.S.N., were guests of honor.

Mrs. Humphrey and the Misses Humphrey, wife and daughters of Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., are spending some time at Atlantic City, N.J., where Miss Helen Humphrey is convalescing from a recent severe illness.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Sherman Miles, U.S.A., at Fort Myer, Va., on Jan. 5. The child is a granddaughter of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, and of the late Senator Yulee, of Florida.

Major and Mrs. C. L. Beckurts, U.S.A., and Miss Isabel Beckurts have returned to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., from Cincinnati, Ohio, where they were called by the sudden death of Mrs. Beckurts's father, Mr. Tilghman Pickering.

The officers and ladies of Fort Myer, Va., have sent out invitations for a series of informal dances to be held in the administration building on Saturday evenings, Jan. 14, Feb. 11, March 11, March 25, April 8, April 22 and May 27.

The Misses Sadie and Caroline Murray, daughters of Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., were luncheon hosts in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 7, entertaining in honor of Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was the house guest of Miss Louise Cromwell in Washington, D.C., during the past week, where she was extensively entertained.

Miss Marjorie Hobbs, daughter of Pay Dir. Ichabod Goodwin Hobbs, U.S.N., of Newport, R.I., is spending several weeks in Washington, D.C., with Miss Olga Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George Converse, U.S.N., at the Oakland.

Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Captain McLean, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Vermont, entertained at luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Sunday, Jan. 8, when her honor guests were the U.S. Consul General to Athens and Mrs. William H. Gale.

Surg. Isaac W. Kite, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kite and Miss Anita Kite, who spent the Christmas and New Year's holidays in Florida, returned to Washington, D.C., on Jan. 10, and opened their apartment at the Westminster, on Q and Seventeenth streets.

Gen. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, U.S.A., accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. S. D. Rockenbach, sailed on Saturday, Jan. 7, on the S.S. Berlin for Naples. They will visit Egypt, Italy and France, returning to the United States the latter part of March or early in April.

Major and Mrs. F. M. M. Beall, 28th U.S. Inf., left New York Jan. 11 by the White Star steamship Cedric for a three months' leave, visiting various cities and places on the Mediterranean, going up the Nile to the Second Falls, returning via Constantinople, Naples and Rome. They expect to reach Fort Snelling, Minn., about April 4, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Nolan, U.S.A., have been enjoying a most delightful visit in their old home, New Orleans, La., where they have been the recipients of numerous courtesies and attentions from old friends and relatives. Lieutenant Nolan returned to his station, Fort Duchesne, Utah, during the week, but Mrs. Nolan expects to remain in New Orleans until spring.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., had as dinner guests in Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, in compliment to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop. Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Hill, Captain Wilson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wilson, Paymaster Higgins and Miss Nicholson.

Miss Anne Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., was hostess at a small informal tea on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 7, at five o'clock, at her home, 2006 R street, Washington, D.C., when the guests of honor were Mrs. Thom Williamson, jr., wife of Paymaster Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jay Whitman, wife of Dr. Jay D. Whitman, M.R.C., U.S.A. Miss Lullie Williamson and Mrs. Carvel Hall assisted.

The Military Attaché of the German Embassy, Major von Herwath, entertained at a dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, in honor of Sir Charles and Lady Ross. The other guests were the Counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy and Mme. Lowenthal Linan, the Military Attaché of the British Embassy, Colonel James; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Miss Mary Souther-

land, Miss Harriet Southerland, Capt. Graham L. Johnson, U.S.A., and Mr. Basil Miles.

Asst. Naval Constr. John C. Sweeney, U.S.N., has been dropped from the Navy for absence without authority. He disappeared from his station at the Puget Sound Navy Yard on June 6 last, and has not since been heard from. His present whereabouts is unknown to the Navy Department. He is a native of Paris, Tenn., and had been in the Navy since June 8, 1901. Prior to his assignment at the Puget Sound Navy Yard he was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.

Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins, U.S.A., and daughter, Frances, returned to Fort Sill, Okla., on Christmas Eve from a four months' leave spent touring in their automobile. They went to New York by the way of Kansas City, Des Moines, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany. After visiting a month with Mrs. Hopkins' parents in New Jersey they toured through the New England states, and returned to Fort Sill, taking a southern route by the way of Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Uniontown, Columbus, Cincinnati, Frankfort, Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock, Arkadelphia to Oklahoma. The distance covered was 6,400 miles.

By unanimous vote of the national executive board of the United Daughters of 1812 the next annual meeting of the National Society will take place at Atlantic City, N.J. Headquarters will probably be at the Marlborough-Blenheim. The meeting will probably be on April 24, 25 and 26 and perhaps 27. Miss Maude McLure Kelly, president of the State of Alabama, United States Daughters of 1812, wishes to obtain a list of all the soldiers of 1812 who are buried in Alabama, and has asked that every member of the society who has any ancestor or who knows of any soldier of 1812 who is buried in that state to open communications with her at 1236 Louise avenue, Glen Iris, Birmingham, Ala.

Thoroughly charming was the New Year's reception given by Major and Mrs. T. H. Slavens, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The hours were from four until six o'clock, and during that time all of the officers and ladies of the garrison availed themselves of the hospitality of Major and Mrs. Slavens. In receiving the guests Mrs. Slavens was assisted by her niece, Miss Cary, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the wives of the officers on duty at the Military Prison, Mrs. F. W. Van Dyne, Mrs. Goodwin Compton, Mrs. John F. Clapham and Mrs. Goodrich. Other assisting friends included Mrs. William Stephenson, Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, Mrs. W. T. Littebrant, Mrs. Roger Fitch, Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mrs. C. C. Clark, Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Mrs. G. E. Ball and Miss Vedder, of Portland, Me.

The officers of the California Commandery, Naval Order of the United States, for 1910-1911, are as follows: Commander, Thomas Stanley Wilson, late U.S.N., Bohemian Club, San Francisco, Cal.; vice commander, Lieut. Frederic Herbert LeFavor, U.S.N., retired; recorder, 861 East Sixteenth street, Oakland, Cal.; registrar, Leonard Cheney; historian, William Russell Hathaway; chaplain, Chaplain Walter Gilbert Isaacs, U.S.N.; council, Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, U.S.N., retired; William Fletcher McNutt, M.D., late U.S.N., Frank Bartow Anderson, late U.S.N., Washington Irving, late U.S.N., Francis Richardson Wall, late U.S.N., Dr. Reginald Knight Smith, late U.S.N., Joseph Henry Mathews, late U.S.N., Zerah Yates Howard, Louis Horatio Turner, late U.S.N., Horace Zerah Howard, late U.S.N., trustee, to serve until November, 1913, William Fletcher McNutt, M.D., late U.S.N.

The charity ball given for the benefit of the Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 9 was largely attended by diplomatic, residential and Army and Navy society. Among the distinguished guests were the President and Mrs. Taft, the Vice President and Mrs. Sherman, Gen. and Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., Miss Marion Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Z. H. Madison, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze; Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hollyday, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry H. Wiley, U.S.N., Lieutenant Bristol, U.S.N., Paymr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, U.S.A., Mrs. Walter McLean, the Misses Garrard, daughters of Col. Joseph Garrard, U.S.A.; Lieut. Victor Foster, U.S.A., Lieutenant Commander Pollock, U.S.N., Ensign Andrew S. Hickey, U.S.N., and Ensign H. L. Spencer, U.S.N.

To celebrate the ninety-sixth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York and the Military Society of the War of 1812 held their annual mess dinner in the commemoration of that event and in recognition of the splendid service of the Army and Navy, conjointly, in the signal victory at the battle of New Orleans, dined at the Union League Club, New York city, Saturday evening, Jan. 7, some 150 being present at the dinner. The toasts and those responding were as follows: "The United States of America," Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th U.S. Inf.; "The State of New York," Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y.; "The Army of the United States," Col. Adelbert Cronkite, U.S. Coast Art., representing Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A.; "Our Navy," Rear Admiral John W. Moore, U.S.N.; "The Independent Veteran Corps," Major Howland Pell. A silent toast was drunk to George Washington and the departed heroes. Grace was said by the Rev. Frank Landon Humphries, chaplain of the Society of Cincinnati. The Veteran Corps of Artillery paraded fifty men in full dress uniform as guard of honor to the visiting United States officers. Among those present were the following: Major Frank G. Landon, 7th N.Y., Mr. Talbot Olyphant, president of the Cincinnati; Col. W. W. Ladd, Division Staff, N.Y., Col. W. G. Bates, 71st N.Y., Capt. George McCreey, Philadelphia City Troop; Captains Woodruff and Hubbard, Governor's Foot Guard, Conn., Capt. J. P. Mitchell, Coast Art., U.S.A., Hon. Edward Wetmore, president of Sons of the Revolution; Capt. Charles W. Fenton, U.S.A., aid to Major General Grant; Major Charles Elliot Warren, Hon. Edmund Fairfax, Mr. Walter Lisenard Sydam, Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn and Capt. Harry C. DuVal, N.Y., Mr. Oliver Hazard Perry, Mr. Loyall Farragut, Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, U.S.A., Capt. Andrew C. Zabriskie, Rev. Dr. Edmund Smith, chaplain, Governors Island; Lieut. John F. Daniell, 7th N.Y., Capt. Robert Mazet, 7th N.Y., and Major Clarence J. Eagle, late N.G.N.Y.

Books, manuscripts and letters rich in literary associations with the great names of the last century are being offered at the sale of the library and autograph collection of the late Edmund Clarence Stedman. The auction will

be conducted by the Anderson Auction Company, at No. 12 East Forty-sixth street, New York, and will be in four sessions, beginning at 2:30 and 8 o'clock on the days of the sale. It will commence on Thursday and Friday of this week and continue on Jan. 19, 20, 24 and 25, 1911.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The 4th Article of War gives the Secretary authority to terminate an enlistment at his discretion, and his decision is not reversible. If the discharge is for the benefit of the Government this should affirmatively appear in the application for discharge. If the discharge is for re-employment in another department this should appear. "If, on the other hand, a soldier simply seeks a place in another branch of the Government, for the sole purpose of bettering himself, and without a showing of reasons from the branch of the Government in which he desires employment, there would not appear to be a case for transfer in the interest of governmental administration. Each case should be determined on the facts presented. Under existing regulations, money furnished by a soldier to purchase his discharge is placed to his credit with the paymaster as a deposit, and, as such, passes into the Treasury. In that view of the case it is believed to be beyond the authority of the Department to authorize the refundment of the sum paid in by the soldiers named in the papers in reference for the purchase of their discharges."

In a letter to Capt. Marr O'Connor, A.J.A., Department of the Missouri, the Judge Advocate said, Dec. 24: "In the case to which you refer in your communication of the 20th instant, that of a soldier sentenced to confinement for a period extending beyond his term of enlistment, it is proper to say that, when his enlistment expired, he should have been given a discharge; as he did not occupy a status of honor at the date of expiration of his term of service, he should have been separated from the Service in the operation of a discharge without honor, and that form of discharge operates to prevent his re-enlistment. His further detention, in execution of his sentence, should have been in the status of a civilian serving a sentence imposed by a lawful military tribunal. Had the case been brought up for consideration before the soldier's term of service expired it would have been in the power of competent military authority to remit the unexecuted portion of the sentence prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment; in that case the character of his discharge would have been determined by his record of service, and it would have been possible to issue a discharge in such form as to warrant his re-enlistment in the military service."

ARMY BOARDS AND THE CIVIL COURTS.

Civil courts have no jurisdiction to review the proceedings in an Army board for the promotion of the officers, according to a decision announced Jan. 9 by the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion was handed down in the case of 2d Lieut. Winslow Hart Reeves, of the Artillery Corps, who complained that he had been dismissed from the Army by reason of personal enemies, and wanted the civil courts to reinstate him. In his original complaint Lieutenant Reeves declared his health had been wrecked by Army service in the Philippines. While in this condition, he said, he was ordered to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. He was then directed to take an examination for promotion while on sick leave. A second board of examiners reported him physically disabled for service, it is said, from causes arising in his line of duty. On a third examination, five months later, Reeves was pronounced physically fit, but blank papers on his mental examination were turned in. Thereupon Reeves was dismissed with one year's pay. Alexander R. Bacon, of New York, attorney for Reeves, contended in court that Reeves should have been retired on three-fourths pay as the result of the second examination. The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia held that the good of the military service forbade civil courts reviewing findings of military tribunals, and the Supreme Court affirms that decision, saying the courts cannot right all wrongs.

With reference to the new building of the Army and Navy Club, at Washington, a member of the board of managers writes, saying: "Everything is going splendidly. It looks as though we were going to have more money subscribed than we could use. The Washington Loan and Trust Company here have agreed to take charge of financing the proposition, and there is every assurance of complete success. The board of governors, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution to make the bond issue \$400,000 and hold \$100,000 in reserve to take up the existing mortgage on the Meyer property as soon as we are allowed to do so on the terms of our contract, which will be in 1913. Some naval officer wrote a letter to the JOURNAL about dissatisfaction with plans. There is no dissatisfaction here. Of course, you can never get 2,700 men to agree absolutely on everything, but the board has had the most cordial support from the membership, and have been unanimously elected for the ensuing year."

The women's auxiliary of the international committee of the Y.M.C.A. will hold its annual meeting at the residence of Miss Helen Miller Gould, 579 Fifth avenue, New York, Thursday morning, Jan. 19, 1911, at eleven o'clock. Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., commandant navy yard, Brooklyn, will be the guest of honor. Mr. George A. Reeder, secretary of the Army and Navy department of the international committee, will tell of his experiences as a shipboard secretary on the U.S.S. Nebraska, and Mr. William E. Feno, of the same department, will present "The Association's Influence upon the Lives of the Men of the Army and Navy."

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 26, 1910.

A number of elaborate social occasions marked the departure from Honolulu of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Corwin Patterson Rees, the former of whom was commandant of the U.S. naval station in the islands. Admiral and Mrs. Rees were very prominent in society, and for weeks prior to their departure for San Francisco were the inspiration for flattering attention. Admiral and Mrs. Rees left in the Sierra on Dec. 14, and according to the far-famed local custom were completely concealed in a wealth of beautiful "leis," the

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.
 Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
 Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Sent to the Senate Jan. 9, 1911.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf., to be brigadier general from Jan. 4, 1911, vice Howe, retired Dec. 31, 1910.
 Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., to be brigadier general from Jan. 5, 1911, vice Thomas, retired Jan. 4, 1911.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C., to be colonel from Dec. 27, 1910, vice Girard, retired Dec. 26, 1910.
 Lieut. Col. William H. Arthur, M.O., to be colonel from Jan. 1, 1911, vice Banister, retired Dec. 31, 1910.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Charles Wilcox, from Dec. 27, 1910, vice Ebert, promoted; Thomas U. Raymond, from Jan. 1, 1911, vice Arthur, promoted; Henry D. Snyder, from Jan. 1, 1911, to fill an original vacancy; Allen M. Smith, from Jan. 1, 1911, to fill an original vacancy; Joseph T. Clarke, from Jan. 1, 1911, to fill an original vacancy.

Captains to be majors: Matthew A. Delaney, from Dec. 27, 1910, vice Wilcox, promoted; Horace D. Bloombergh, from Jan. 1, 1911, vice Raymond, promoted; Paul S. Halloran, from Jan. 1, 1911, vice Snyder, promoted; Kent Nelson, from Jan. 1, 1911, vice Smith, promoted; Herbert G. Shaw, from Jan. 1, 1911, vice Clarke, promoted; Herbert G. Shaw, from Jan. 1, 1911, vice Barney, retired Dec. 31, 1910; Louis Brechemin, jr., from Jan. 1, 1911, to fill an original vacancy.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieut. John P. Smith, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, resigned Dec. 31, 1910.

INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. Samuel A. Price, 28th Inf., to be captain from Dec. 28, 1910, vice Capt. John M. Sigworth, 23d Inf., who died Dec. 27, 1910.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate Jan. 10, 1911.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Talbot Smith to be first lieutenant.

INFANTRY ARM.

First Lieut. William S. Mapes to be captain.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Robert Skelton to be first lieutenant.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright to be first lieutenant.

S.O. JAN. 12, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Francis A. Pope, C.E., relieved from treatment, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will take station at Seattle, Wash.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., on expiration of leave report in person to O.O. Presidio of Monterey for duty pending arrival of his regiment from Philippines.

Leave for one month is granted Captain Clayplate, Phil. Scouts.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 2d Inf., April 15, 1911.

Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., will report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army for consultation on business pertaining to Quartermaster's Department.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Drake, C.A.C.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William C. Lyon, M.R.O., of his commission in that corps, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 14, 1911.

Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, O.D., will proceed to Fort Taylor, Fla., on business pertaining to the proof firing of 12-inch mortar carriages and the work of mechanics engaged upon sea coast armament.

Major Francis A. Winter, M.C., will proceed to New York city for consultation with the medical supply officer in that city with reference to the semi-annual purchase of medical supplies now in progress.

Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf.

Leave for fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at Fort McKinley, Mo., is granted Major John D. Bartette, C.A.C.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for examination by the surgeon of that post and return to his proper station.

Capt. G. Maury Cralle, 10th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Feb. 1, 1911, vice Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department Jan. 31, 1911, and assigned to the 10th Infantry Feb. 1, 1911. He will proceed on that date to join that regiment.

MILITARY TOURNAMENTS, CAMPS, ETC.

G.O. 230, DEC. 30, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Par. III. G.O. 50, W.D., March 11, 1907, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

III. The policy of the War Department with respect to the attendance of troops of the Regular Army on occasions such as those mentioned herein is as follows:

1. Whenever practicable, troops will be permitted to participate in camps of instruction with the Organized Militia, in national celebrations of a purely patriotic nature commemorating important historical events, in exhibitions to which government aid has been extended, and in military tournaments that are exclusively and strictly military in character and are not combined with any other kind of celebration or entertainment. Such tournaments will take place during the odd numbered years only and will not exceed one for each such year in any territorial department. They are to be held in the larger cities of the territorial departments concerned and not prior to the commencement of the last month reserved for field training.

2. Requests for troops to participate in any other kind of celebration, in state or county fairs, carnivals, festivals, reunions and celebrations of a local or commercial character, except as noted below, will be denied.

3. Wherever troops are stationed in cities or in the immediate vicinity thereof, and where long custom has involved their participation in celebrations of a local character, department commanders may authorize troops to participate in such celebrations in accordance with well established custom, whenever participation does not involve absence from their garrisons over night, loss of more than one day from their usual duties or any expense to the Government.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 231, DEC. 31, 1910, WAR DEPT.

1. All matters heretofore published to the Army in general orders, circulars and artillery memoranda of the War Department will hereafter be published in the War Department series of general orders only.

2. Copies of all War Department general orders are supplied to officers for their personal files in order that all officers of the Army, whether directly concerned with the subjects of these orders or not, may be informed generally with regard to all of them and specifically with regard to those of them with which the officers receiving them are directly concerned. While the officers thus supplied are chargeable with notice of the contents of the orders received by them, it is not required, nor is it expected, that officers who have access to the official order files of organizations, offices or stations, which must be kept complete, will preserve or retain in their personal files copies of orders, other than those promulgating or amending Army Regulations, that have no

bearing upon the present or prospective duties or responsibilities of those officers.

3. Copies of orders that promulgate or amend Army Regulations and that are furnished for personal files should be preserved until a new edition of the regulations is received, when the orders that have been embodied in that edition may be destroyed. Such orders may be preserved by inserting them in the proper places in the bound volumes of regulations that are issued for the personal use of all officers, or they may be preserved in the personal files, or separately, if such marginal references to them be made in the bound volumes of regulations as will enable the orders to be found readily when required.

4. It is the purpose of the War Department to issue future editions of the Army Regulations and of the consolidated subject indexes of general orders at such relatively short intervals that there will be little or no difficulty in finding any or all regulations or orders with regard to any subject.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 152, DEC. 24, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, Headquarters, band, Troops A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M, and the Machine-Gun Platoon, 7th Cav., and the 86th and the 95th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, will embark at once on the Army transport to leave this port about Feb. 5, 1911.

G.O. 3, JAN. 4, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

I. First Lieut. Alexander B. Cox, 8th Cav., and 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, 15th Inf., are relieved from duty as aids on the personal staff of the undersigned.

II. Having reached the statutory age of retirement, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this department.

E. D. THOMAS, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

G.O. 4, JAN. 5, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this department.

WALTER S. SCOTT, Col., 15th Inf.

G.O. 164, DEC. 27, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., 1st Inf., is detailed as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department, and will relieve Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., of those duties, to take effect on Dec. 31, 1910.

By command of Brigadier General Maus:

HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 105, DEC. 31, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The undersigned, retiring from active service this date by operation of law, hereby relinquishes command of this department.

WALTER HOWE, Brig. Gen., U.S. Army.

G.O. 166, DEC. 31, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Under the provision of A.R. 193, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

R. K. EVANS, Colonel, 28th Inf.

G.O. 139, DEC. 30, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Col. Daniel M. Appel, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, is designated as chief surgeon of the department, and attending surgeon at these headquarters, effective Dec. 31, 1910, relieving Col. Blair D. Taylor, M.C.

G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1911, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Major Edwin A. Root, Gen. Staff, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as Chief of Staff of the Department.

G.O. 75, DEC. 24, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Major William S. Scott, Adj. Gen., having reported, is announced as Adjutant General of the Department.

G.O. 76, DEC. 26, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In view of his retirement from active service this date by operation of law, Col. Joseph B. Girard, Med. Corps, is relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Hoyt:

GEORGE H. MORGAN, Major, 3d Cav., Act. Adj. Gen.

G.O. 1, JAN. 1, 1911, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Lieut. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, General Staff, having reported, is announced as Chief of Staff of this Department.

G.O. 81, NOV. 9, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

1. The following changes of station of Philippine Scouts are hereby ordered:

The 32d Co., Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, to Camp Treadwell, Pampanga, relieving the 7th Co.; the 7th Co. to Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, relieving the 8th Co., which is designated for duty in connection with the topographical survey of Luzon. Movements will be arranged so that the 7th Co. will arrive at Camp Avery about Nov. 30, 1910. Detailed orders for the 8th Co. will be issued later.

2. The following changes of station of Philippine Scouts are ordered to take effect as soon as practicable after Dec. 1, 1910:

Headquarters and 8th Battalion from Camp Bumpas and Camp James, Leyte, to Camp Wallace, Union, and Camp Gregg, Pangasinan—headquarters and three companies to Camp Wallace, and a company to be designated by the battalion commander to Camp Gregg; headquarters and 10th Battalion from Camp Wallace and Camp Gregg to Camp Avery, Corregidor Island; headquarters and 7th Battalion from Camp Avery to Camp Bumpas and Camp James—headquarters and three companies to Camp Bumpas, and one company to be designated by the battalion commander to Camp James.

G.O. 83, NOV. 21, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The following transfers of majors, Philippine Scouts, are announced:

James N. Munro from the 2d to the 1st Battalion, Elvin R. Heiberg from the 5th to the 11th Battalion, Hanson E. Ely from the 11th to the 5th Battalion, Cornelius C. Smith from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

The following changes of station of Philippine Scouts are ordered:

1st Battalion from the Department of Mindanao to Regan Barracks, Albany, and Infanta, Tayabas—headquarters and three companies to Regan Barracks and one company to Infanta.

2d Battalion from Regan Barracks and Infanta to the Department of Mindanao, taking stations now occupied by the headquarters and companies of the 1st Battalion.

5th Battalion from the Department of Mindanao to Camp Connell, Samar, with detachment at Gandara, Samar.

11th Battalion from Camp Connell and Gandara to the Department of Mindanao taking stations now occupied by the headquarters and companies of the 5th Battalion.

G.O. 84, NOV. 22, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Co. B, 12th Inf., will be relieved from duty in the Department of Luzon on or about Dec. 1, 1910, and will proceed on that date to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for temporary station.

G.O. 87, DEC. 7, 1910, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 8th Cavalry, scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 5, 1910, and March 5, 1911, will, upon arrival in this division, proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for station.

Upon arrival at Camp McGrath of that portion of the 8th Cavalry sailing from San Francisco on Dec. 5, 1910, the 13th Cavalry will be relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for temporary station.

The 12th Cavalry will be relieved from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and proceed to Manila in time to embark on the transport scheduled to sail on or about Jan. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, Cal., en route to stations under War Department orders.

Hawaiian word for wreaths of exquisite tropical blossoms, with which departing friends are laden.

One of the most brilliant functions ever given in the Hawaiian Islands was the cotillion with which Col. Homer W. Wheeler, the new commanding officer of Schofield Barracks, Lihalehu, complimented Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, who was a departing passenger for San Francisco on Dec. 24. About 300 guests enjoyed invitations to this beautiful affair, which proved a revelation to the officers and ladies of the garrison as well as to other guests. The post amusement hall was draped entirely with national flags and glistening pennants, and Hawaiian holly berries, in miniature replicas of the real, suggested the Yuletide season. An elaborate midnight banquet was served, and dainty typical Oriental favors awarded.

Mrs. Sturges, wife of Capt. E. A. Sturges, 5th Cav., with Lieutenant Quekemyer effectively led off the dancers into the mazes of the cotillion, while those who had received the guests were Colonel Wheeler, General Schuyler and several ladies of the garrison. The numerous guests, some of whom remained overnight to be present at the grand military review the following morning, included Governor and Mrs. Walter F. Frear, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Judge and Mrs. Sidney Ballou, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Major and Mrs. Foster, Major Benson, Major and Mrs. De Witt, Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Walcutt, Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, U.S.M.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Seales, Capt. and Mrs. Sturges, Capt. and Mrs. Haught, Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Capt. and Mrs. Keester, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Capt. and Mrs. McClure, Capt. and Mrs. Robards, Dr. and Mrs. Van Agnew, Lieut. and Mrs. Winnie, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson, Lieut. and Mrs. Barton, Lieutenants Hume, James, Winter, Hoyt, Sheridan, Lewis, Peyton, Peil, Dorsey, Rodney, Baird, Millikin, Groninger, Ely, Rothwell and many others.

JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Jan. 2, 1911.

Lieut. John P. Keeler was the guest at dinner on Tuesday of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna. He was entertained at dinner on Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. Lomax. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna entertained Mrs. Lomax, Mrs. Merriam and Miss Lange, of New Orleans, with bridge. Dainty refreshments followed the game. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna came up from Fort St. Philip on Wednesday to meet their sister, Miss Marguerite Scott, of West Haverstraw, N.Y. They returned immediately to Fort St. Philip. They were the guests of Major Murphey at luncheon in town.

On New Year's Eve Capt. and Mrs. Lomax entertained Major and Mrs. Vose with a theater party, seeing "The Midnight Sons." After the play they went to Farbacker's restaurant for a midnight supper. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Ray were entertained at dinner on New Year's Day by Capt. and Mrs. Lomax. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam gave an egg-nog party at 4 o'clock on New Year's Day. All the officers and ladies of the garrison were present. Major C. W. Murphey, Mr. and Mrs. Armond and Mr. Carlyon, all from the city, were some of the callers. Major Murphey, who is a splendid musician, played many of his own compositions.

The men of the command all had sumptuous dinners to start the New Year with.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna entertained at bridge; her guests were Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Lomax and Mrs. Vose. Major C. W. Murphey, of New Orleans, entertained Capt. and Mrs. Merriam and Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna at a box party to see "The Arcadians," going later to the "Cave" at the Green Hotel for supper. Mrs. Davis, mother of Mrs. Guy B. G. Hanna, arrived on Thursday from Louisville, Ky., to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna for several weeks. Mrs. Hanna gave an "egg-nog" party on Friday afternoon, after dress parade, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Davis. All the officers and ladies of the post called, as well as a large number from town. Mrs. W. Hancock, of the New Orleans, formerly of Louisville, served the egg-nog.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Lomax and Mrs. Vose entertained Capt. and Mrs. Lomax with a theater party and a supper afterward at the Cave. They saw "The Arcadians." Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Hanna were Mrs. Hancock's guests at the matinee on Saturday. Captain Merriam, with his staff, made the district inspection of Forts St. Philip and Jackson on Saturday, returning on Sunday evening.

BOISE BARRACKS.

Boise Barracks, Idaho, Jan. 2, 1911.

A telegram of New Year's greetings and commendation for faithful services, addressed to Lieut. Col. W. A. Shunk and his men, was received at the barracks Sunday from President Taft. This is the first time that the Chief Executive has sent personal felicitations to the commanders of the posts and copies of the message were posted in all the men's quarters, where the thoughtfulness of President Taft was much appreciated. Colonel Shunk also received telegraphic greetings from the other two divisions of the 1st Cavalry, from Major Grett at Fort Yellowstone and Major Gaston at the Presidio.

The officers of the barracks, following the usual custom, called upon Colonel Shunk at 12 o'clock New Year's Day and later were joined by their wives, when they enjoyed a buffet luncheon with Col. and Mrs. Shunk. Beside the officers and ladies of the post there were present Brigadier General Ward and Mrs. Ward and Miss Ward, of Fort Riley, Dr. and Mrs. Tukey and Capt. and Mrs. Davis, from town. The refreshment table was charming with its decorations of white and green. Embroidered Canton cloths from the Orient covered the mahogany table. The centerpiece was a Moro "chow" bowl of hand-hammered brass, filled with white flowers and ferns. The Christmas decorations were still in evidence throughout the house. The hostess was assisted by the wives of Colonel Shunk's staff, Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Hartman. Twenty-four guests were present. A feature was the serving of the 1st Cavalry egg-nog, made from a time-honored recipe used in the Cavalry. Toasts were drunk, General Ward toasted Colonel Shunk and the Colonel toasted the absent members of the 1st Cavalry.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 31, 1910.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, Med. Corps, was given a farewell banquet at the St. Anthony Hotel by the members of the Scientific Society, of which he is the retiring president. Brig. Gen. R. W. Hoyt, commander, Dept. of Texas, and Col. J. H. Dorst, 3d Cav., commanding Fort Sam Houston, were invited guests.

Capt. H. G. Bishop, of Fort Leavenworth, has been the guest of Lieut. T. W. Hollyday for the holidays. Lieutenant Thorpe has returned from the Philippines and is at the post, a guest of Lieutenant Hollyday. Mrs. Charles G. Starr is hostess at cards to-day in compliment to Mrs. B. T. Yoakum, of New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Foulous were the charming host and hostess at a beautiful dinner on Christmas evening. Mrs. Martin Novak, of the Infantry post, entertained the afternoon bridge club and Mrs. Halstead was awarded the prize. Clarence N. Jones was hostess to the Artillery Card Club. After the game of five hundred, at which nine tables were played, refreshments were served. Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Hennessy gave a hop supper in compliment to Mrs. Charlotte M. Sherman and Miss Alice Hagadorn, of New York.

The party given in honor of Miss Richardson's debut by Mrs. Harriet Richardson and Lieut. and Mrs. Everett Hughes in the post gymnasium was one of the most enjoyable of the season. Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page are guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Simonds. Miss Elsa Budd has gone to Leavenworth, Kas., to visit Miss Burbank, and will be one of the bridesmaids for Miss Burbank.

G.O. 82, NOV. 19, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
The 8th Battalion, P.S., will be relieved from duty in this department, to take effect upon arrival of transportation at the stations of its companies after Dec. 1, 1910.

G.O. 83, NOV. 25, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
The 11th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, will be relieved from duty in this department upon arrival of transportation at Camp Connell, Samar, about Dec. 2, 1910.

One officer and twelve enlisted men, 19th Infantry, will be sent on Nov. 30, 1910, to Camp Connell, Samar, thence to Gandara, Samar, relieving the detachment of the 11th Battalion, P.S., at that place. Upon being relieved the detachment 11th Battalion, P.S., will proceed to Camp Connell for duty.

Upon arrival of the detachment, 12th Infantry, at Gandara, Samar, the detachment of the 19th Infantry will be relieved from duty at Gandara, and will return via Camp Connell to its station.

CIR. 24, NOV. 15, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
This circular states that reports of surveying officers received at these headquarters indicate a lack of instruction by officers so detailed and by commanding officers approving such reports, or else a lack of the proper sense of responsibility for the interests of the Government.

All officers are enjoined to read and to remember the various paragraphs of Army Regulations governing the action of surveying officers and of accountants and responsible officers. Instructions are given relative to the matter.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, Gen. Staff, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., vice Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, relieved. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, Gen. Staff, having arrived on the transport Sherman, Oct. 31, 1910, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief of staff, these headquarters. (Oct. 31, Phil. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's Department. Captain Tilton is assigned to the 114th Co., C.A.C., and will join that company. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, Q.M., upon his relief from duty in the Philippine Islands. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, deputy Q.M.G., chief Q.M. Department of Luzon, will proceed to Calapan, Mindoro, for the purpose of selecting a site for new buildings to be constructed at that post. (Nov. 17, D. Luzon.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles T. Ward will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (Nov. 2, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Earl Eikenberry (appointed Jan. 4, 1911, from drum major, 27th Inf.), now at Fort Sheridan, will be sent to Fort McKinley, M., for duty. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin A. Anderson is relieved from duty at Camp James, Leyte, and will be sent to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin Lafferty, who will be sent to Manila, for duty. (Oct. 26, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. James Walker will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (Nov. 2, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oskar Menton will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (Nov. 2, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert O. Easton, Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, will be sent to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Murphy, who will then be sent to Manila, Division Hospital, for duty. (Nov. 2, Phil. D.)

The following changes and assignments to station of post quartermaster sergeants are ordered: Louis J. Wechsler will proceed to Camp Treadwell, Pampanga, for duty. Ernest H. Kieferth will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty, relieving Michael Radvick, who will then be sent to Manila, for duty. George W. Thornburg will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty, relieving Frederick Jahnke, who will then be sent to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 3, Phil. D.)

Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M., due to arrive in this division about Dec. 1, 1910, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief Q.M. of that department, relieving Major George H. Penrose, Q.M., who will proceed to Manila. (Nov. 30, Phil. D.)

Major Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., chief Q.M. of the Department, will proceed to the following posts in the order named, for the purpose of making an inspection of the condition, operation and efficiency of the Q.M.D. at each post: Fort Duchesne and Fort Douglas, Utah, and return to station; Fort Wingate, N.M.; Fort Apache, Whipple Barracks and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and return to station. The inspection of all posts will be completed on or before Feb. 28, 1911. (Jan. 4, D. Colo.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comy. Sergt. George W. Arnold (appointed Jan. 5, 1911, from first sergeant, 120th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Strong, Mass., will be sent to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty to take a course of instruction in the inspection of meat under the direction of that officer. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Le Roy H. Palmer from further duty at Chicago, Ill., and will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Capt. Jairus A. Moore, C.S., will report to the chief commissary of the division for duty as assistant in his office, with station at Manila. (Oct. 31, Phil. D.)

The following change and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Herman C. Ch. Zimmermann will report to C.O., transport Seward, Army transport dock, Manila, for duty. John Smith will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, reporting at Fort San Pedro, for duty, relieving John Glenn, who will be sent to Manila, for temporary duty. Sergeant Glenn will be relieved from duty in this division, and will proceed to San Francisco on the first available transport, for orders. (Dec. 3, Phil. D.)

Leave is granted Capt. Lutz Wahl, commissary, from the date of departure from Nagasaki, Japan, of the transport upon which he shall embark under his orders to return to the United States until the arrival at that port of the next succeeding transport from Manila. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. Theodore Lamson, M.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is assigned to the command of Co. D, Hospital Corps, at that post, relieving Capt. George H. Scott, M.C., under orders for the United States. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Edward G. Huber, M.C., from further duty at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 22, D. Luzon.)

Leave for three months, about April 20, 1911, is granted Lieut. Col. William H. Arthur, M.C. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Capt. Herbert M. Smith, M.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States with one year's pay, under the provisions of Sec. 5, Act of Congress approved April 23, 1908. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fink, M.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 31, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Edward D. Kreners, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, vice 1st Lieut. Carl E. Holmberg, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

Major Joseph T. Clarke, M.C., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to Lincoln, Neb., and inspect on Feb. 2, 1911 the Medical Department and Hospital Corps of the Militia of Nebraska. (Dec. 30, D. Mo.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert from duty as chief surgeon, Department of the Columbia, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and report in person on or about March 4, 1911, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of California, relieving Lieut. Col.

Charles M. Gandy, and in addition to that duty Lieutenant Colonel Ebert will assume the duties of medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco. Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy after being thus relieved will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, about March 5, 1911, to Manila for duty. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clarence A. Trenholts, M.C., is relieved from further duty in the Department of Mindanao, and will proceed to Manila, for duty in Division Hospital. (Dec. 2, Phil. D.)

The sick leave granted Major James R. Church, M.C., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 10, D.E.)

Major William J. Lyster, M.C., now on leave at Philadelphia, upon the expiration of said leave, is assigned to temporary duty as attending surgeon in that city until June 1, 1911, when he will stand relieved from that duty. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Carl E. Holmberg, M.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for observation and treatment. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. James B. Van Horn, M.R.C., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Mahlon Ashford and Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, are relieved from further duty in the Department of Luzon, and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Coburn, Jr., M.C., is relieved from duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, and will report to the chief surgeon of the division for duty on the topographical survey of Luzon, with station in Manila. (Nov. 26, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C., from further duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty; relieving 1st Lieut. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, M.C., who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Nov. 22, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Albert L. Miller, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Meade, S.D., Feb. 1, 1911, and will then proceed to his home and stand relieved from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps. Leave for one month, about Feb. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieutenant Miller. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. John A. McAlister, Jr., upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Samuel H. Leslie is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place about March 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Edward P. R. Ryan, from further duty in the Department of the Visayas, and to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 25, Phil. D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following sergeants first class, H.C., will proceed to the stations set after their respective names, for duty: Amos W. Clark to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas; Charles Heepner to Puerto Princesa, Palawan. (Nov. 19, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Earle F. Greene, H.C., Division Hospital, Manila, will be sent to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 21, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest C. A. Barber, H.C., now at the casual detachment, Division Hospital, awaiting assignment, will be sent to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Welcome N. Powell, H.C., who will be sent to Division Hospital, for duty to await the sailing of the first available transport for the United States, at which time he will report for duty thereon en route to San Francisco, thence to Fort McDowell, for duty. (Oct. 22, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. Maloney, H.C., from further duty at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Nov. 11, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Earle F. Greene, H.C., having reported, will be sent to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (Nov. 7, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert L. McEnroe, H.C., from duty with Co. D, Hospital Corps, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and will be sent to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

Sergt. James Sheridan, H.C., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph G. McWilliams, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, is assigned to Co. D, Hospital Corps. (Nov. 25, Phil. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.M.G.

Major John C. Waterman, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Philippines, to proceed on transport to sail from Manila about March 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 293, Dec. 15, 1910, W.D., as relates to Major John C. Waterman, paymaster, is revoked. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, about March 8, 1911. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Corpl. Arthur Boettcher, Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, Washington Barracks, D.C., is designated to appear before the board of officers, for examination with a view to determining his eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry, and will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., and will report Jan. 16, 1911, to Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., president of the board. (Jan. 7, D.E.)

Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, about Dec. 3, 1910, and will take temporary station at Fort Santiago, Manila, for duty under the chief engineer-in-charge of the division on the topographical survey of Luzon. (Dec. 2, Phil. D.)

Leave for ten days, about Jan. 9, 1911, is granted Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn, C.E. (Jan. 7, D. Lakes.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Charles V. Ham (appointed Dec. 29, 1910, from sergeant, 20th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to Fort Fremont, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Alexander Cunningham from duty at the Manila Ordnance Depot to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (Nov. 3, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles Carey, recently appointed from sergeant, band, 2d Cav., now at Camp Overton, Mindanao, will be sent to Camp Stotsenburg Pampanga for duty. (Nov. 4, Phil. D.)

The following ordnance sergeants who arrived in Manila Oct. 31, 1910, will proceed to the stations set opposite their respective names, for duty: Michael E. Kelly and Otis I. Minter to the Manila Ordnance Depot; Edward Fisher to Camp McGrath, Batangas; John W. Brockage to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao. (Nov. 3, Phil. D.)

Major W. W. Schulz, will report to the chief O.O. at Manila, for duty at ordnance depot. (Oct. 31, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ernest Mann, recently appointed from first sergeant, Troop D, 13th Cav., now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will be sent to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty. (Nov. 21, Phil. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Major Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, Fort Omaha, will proceed to Fremont, Neb., and inspect on Feb. 15, 1911, the Signal Corps of the Militia of Nebraska. (Dec. 30, D. Mo.)

Master Signal Electrician Joseph T. Bauer, Signal Corps, Fort Lawton, Wash., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer, Cableship Burnside, for duty. (Dec. 23, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. John A. Brockman, S.C., is relieved from duty with Co. A, Signal Corps, and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty, on the cable boat Cyrus W. Field. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Paul W. Beck, S.C., is relieved from detail in the Signal Corps, to take effect Feb. 8, 1911, vice 1st Lieut.

W. E. Prosser, 3d Field Art., detailed in his stead. Lieutenant Beck will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Willard, S.C., is relieved from detail in the Signal Corps, Feb. 3, 1911, and is assigned to the 15th Infantry, vice 1st Lieut. H. A. Bell, 15th Inf., detailed to Signal Corps. Lieutenant Willard will join his regiment Feb. 4. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Second Lieut. James A. Mars, 2d Cav., having been returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed by the first available transportation to his proper station. (Nov. 17, Phil. D.)

Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 2d Cav., due to arrive in this division about Dec. 1, 1910, will proceed to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (Nov. 25, Phil. D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. HORST.

First Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav. is relieved from duty in connection with the preparation of the Progressive Military Map of the United States and from temporary station at Kennedy, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 20, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred W. Herahler, 4th Cav., is further extended five days. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Cook Jacob Sickinger, Troop K, 4th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Sergt. William Deyhle, Troop C, 4th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Veterinarian Samuel Glasson, Jr., 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and Fort Wingate, N.M., for the purpose of administering the mallein test to animals at those posts. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav., and he is authorized to leave the division about Jan. 15, 1911. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Augustine W. Robins, 12th Cav., and he is authorized to leave the division about Jan. 15, 1911. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months and twenty days, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., 12th Cav., and he is authorized to leave the division about Jan. 15, 1911. (Nov. 15, Phil. D.)

Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav., is detailed as inspector of the Philippine Constabulary, to take effect April 15, 1911, and will report on that date to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands for duty accordingly. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav., is detailed as counsel for Capt. Boss Reice, Phil. Scouts, before the G.O.M. convened at Par. 2, S.O. 213, c.s., these headquarters. (Nov. 25, D. Luzon.)

Leave for four months, with permission to visit the Orient, is granted Lieut. Col. Frank A. Edwards, 12th Cav., effective about Jan. 15, 1911. (Nov. 25, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Samuel F. Dallam, 12th Cav., effective about Jan. 15, 1911. (Nov. 25, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav., effective about Jan. 15, 1911. (Nov. 25, Phil. D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. William P. Moffet, 13th Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Leave for two months and five days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 13th Cav., effective about Jan. 15, 1911, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment to sail from Manila about March 15, 1911. (Nov. 16, Phil. D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Myron B. Bowdish, 15th Cav., is extended to and including Feb. 4, 1911. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LOTUS NILES.

First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 3d Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect Feb. 4, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, S.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect Feb. 3, 1911. Lieutenant Beck will remain on duty at his present station until further orders. Lieutenant Prosser will proceed on Feb. 4, 1911, to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty with Co. E, Signal Corps. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., recruiting officer, about Jan. 16, 1911. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Capt. Hartman L. Butler, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, vice 1st Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 9th Cav., relieved. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Robert B. McBride, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Clair W. Baird, C.A.C., is transferred from the 86th Co. to the 90th Co., and will join the company to which transferred not later than Feb. 15, 1911. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Hugh S. Hemingway, C.A.C., now at Coden, Ala., will take station at Mobile, Ala., to enable him to continue the work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Dec. 28, D.G.)

Second Lieut. Ralph C. Harrison, C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., is detailed on progressive military map work in the Artillery District of Cape Fear, and will proceed at once to Fort Caswell, N.C., and take station to enable him to begin work. (Dec. 28, D.G.)

Leave for one month and five days, when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis Turtle, C.A.C. (Jan. 6, D.E.)

The following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from duty with the companies to which they are now attached and will proceed without unnecessary delay to join the companies to which they are assigned and attached, as indicated after their respective names: Harrison C. Browne to the 123d Co.; Maurlee B. Willett to the 124th Co.; Belton O'N. Kennedy to the 37th Co.; Richard S. Dodson to the 10th Co.; Joseph E. Cottrell to the 85th Co.; Walter L. Clark to the 14th Co.; Charles M. Stone to the 125th Co.; Francis H. Miles, Jr., to the 137th Co.; Harry T. Pillans to the 56th Co.; Kenneth B. Harmon to the 127th Co.; Herbert O'Leary to the 92d Co.; Willard K. Richards, to the 128th Co.; Frank Drake to the 115th Co.; Martin H. Ray to the 157th Co.; Meade Wildrick to the 82d Co.; Frederick A. Holmer to the 101st Co.; Robert W. Barr to the 68th Co.; William A. Pondleton, Jr., to the 156th Co.; Walter K. Dunn to the 87th Co., and Julian S. Hatcher to the 88th Co. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Eugene Keybold, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to station at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty as acting Q.M. in charge of construction work at that post. (Nov. 26, Phil. D.)

Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., now unassigned, is assigned to the 56th Co., and will join that company about March 1, 1911. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. John O'Neill, C.A.C. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, C.A.C. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective about Jan. 17, 1911, is granted Col. John V. White, O.D. (Jan. 10, D.E.).
Par. 14, S.O. 808, W.D., Dec. 28, 1910, is amended to read as follows: Sergt. Major William Borchardt, senior grade, O.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila, on the transport to leave San Francisco March 6, 1911, for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Sergt. Thomas P. Duggan, Co. B, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Cook Jacob Ploiser, Co. F, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Second Lieut. James D. Rivet, 12th Inf., is detailed on topographical survey duty, and will report to the C.O., Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for instructions. (Nov. 10, Phil. D.)
Capt. Henry F. McFeely, 12th Inf., from sick in the Division Hospital, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 29, D. Luzon.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for one month, about March 5, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 31, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf., is assigned to duty with the Signal Corps, to take effect Feb. 1, 1911, and will proceed on or about that date to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. Alexis Jeune, 13th Inf., is assigned to duty with Co. A, Signal Corps. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, until the expiration of his present leave he will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty.

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for one month, about Jan. 6, 1911, is granted Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Dec. 29, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, about Feb. 7, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Guy E. Buckner, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Dec. 29, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Capt. Bryan Conrad, 15th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 3, D. Colo.)

First Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 15th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect Feb. 4, 1911, vice 1st Lieut. Charles L. Willard, S.C., relieved from detail, to take effect Feb. 3, 1911, and will on that date join that regiment. Lieutenant Bell will proceed on Feb. 4, 1911, to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Chaplain Henry L. Durrant, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Ga. (Jan. 6, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Cosm. Sergt. Charles L. Headley, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., is extended two months. (Dec. 20, D.T.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULING.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Inf., now on leave in New York city, will, on expiration of this leave, proceed to Albany, N.Y., for the purpose of delivering lectures before a meeting of the National Guard Association of the state of New York, on Jan. 11 and 12, 1911. (Jan. 7, D.E.)
Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., said, to leave the division about Jan. 15, 1911. (Nov. 30, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

First Sergt. James Dowling, Co. K, 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

First Sergt. Daniel M. Cooper, Co. F, 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 11, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Col. Robert K. Evans, 28th Inf., will, as temporary commander of the Department, retain station at Fort Snelling, Minn., proceeding to St. Paul, Minn., for the transaction of public business and returning to Fort Snelling, Minn., daily. (Jan. 4, D.D.)
Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to his proper station. (Jan. 9, W.D.)

Sergt. Archibald D. Cowley, Co. M, 28th Inf., will report in person on Jan. 16, 1911, to the president of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., for examination to determine his eligibility for the final examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army. (Jan. 6, D.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., is extended two months. (Jan. 4, D.V.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Second Lieut. George C. Keleher, 29th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Keleher, 29th Inf. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOWZE.

Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is relieved treatment Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will proceed to his home preparatory to retirement. Leave from Jan. 8, 1911, to and including March 30, 1911, is granted him. Jan. 7, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Frank M. Conklin, P.S., from duty at Camp Vicars, Mindanao, and will proceed to his proper station, Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (Nov. 11, D. Min.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the United States and apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis P. Casey, P.S., to leave the division about Jan. 14, 1911. (Oct. 21, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: 1st Lieut. Albert Younglof from the 10th to the 10th Co.; 1st Lieut. Ernest C. Wright from the 10th Co. to the 10th Co. (Nov. 10, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Fain from the 10th to the 8th Co.; 2d Lieut. George H. Brett from the 8th to the 10th Co. (Nov. 4, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles J. D. Sprackels, P.S., to leave the division about Jan. 19, 1911. (Oct. 24, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: 2d Lieut. Charles F. Codori from the 1st Battalion to the 9th Co.; 2d Lieut. George W. Hall from the 9th Co. to the 1st Battalion, unassigned. (Dec. 1, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Luther R. Hare, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the Militia of Texas, Jan. 15, 1911, and will then proceed to his home. (Jan. 10, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Capt. Samuel J. Morris and Capt. John R. Bosley, M.C., will meet Dec. 12, 1910, at Manila, for the purpose of making the physical examination of officers of this department who take the test ride. (Dec. 5, D. Luzon.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Louis O. Scherer, 4th Cav.; Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf.; Capt. Dana

T. Merrill, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert S. Bowen, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C., will convene at Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 16, 1911, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of such soldiers as shall be ordered before it, to determine their eligibility for the final examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army. First Lieut. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 28th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the board. (Jan. 5, D.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham and Jefferson R. Keen and Major Francis A. Winter, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for the examination of such officers of the Medical Corps as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Major Meriwether L. Walker, Capt. W. Goff Caples and 1st Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth at the call of the senior member of the board, for the purpose of considering such matters relating to the bridge equipment of the United States Army as may be referred to the board by the Adjutant General of the Army. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

A board at Fort Riley, Kas., consisting of the following officers, is dissolved: Lieut. Col. John E. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav.; Major George H. Cameron, 14th Cav.; Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav. (Jan. 7, W.D.)

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps, as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at the places specified at the call of the senior members of the respective boards, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of such applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army as may be authorized to appear before the boards: At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Major Charles Wilcox, Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, 1st Lieut. James R. Mount. At the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, Major Percy W. Ashburn. (Jan. 5, W.D.)

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The following officers are detailed on topographical survey duty, under the chief engineer officer of the division, and will report on Nov. 1, 1910, at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for instructions: 1st Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 6th Inf.; Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., and Girard L. McEntee, Jr., 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Moss L. Love, 2d Cav.; David P. Wood, 21st Inf.; Albert C. Wimberly, 14th Cav.; Harry Hawley, 6th Inf.; Benjamin B. McCroskey, 20th Inf.; William C. White, 9th Inf.; Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav.; Harry S. Gillespie, 7th Inf.; Walter S. Greacen, 12th Inf.; James C. Williams, 9th Inf.; Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf.; James L. Frink, 3d Inf.; Walter R. Taliaferro, 21st Inf.; William P. Hoey, Jr., 12th Inf.; Wentworth H. Moss, 3d Inf.; Frank A. Turner, 1st Field Art. (Oct. 28, Phil. D.)

The following officers now at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, having been detailed on topographical survey duty, will proceed about Dec. 1, 1910, to Manila, for duty: 1st Lieut. Richard Wetherill, 6th Inf.; Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., and Girard L. McEntee, Jr., 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Moss L. Love, 2d Cav.; David P. Wood, 21st Inf.; Albert C. Wimberly, 14th Cav.; Harry Hawley, 6th Inf.; Benjamin B. McCroskey, 20th Inf.; Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav.; Harry S. Gillespie, 7th Inf.; Elmer C. Desobry, 19th Inf.; James L. Frink, 3d Inf.; Walter R. Taliaferro, 21st Inf.; William P. Hoey, Jr., 12th Inf.; James D. Rivet, 12th Inf.; Wentworth H. Moss, 3d Inf., and Frank A. Turner, 1st Field Art. (Nov. 26, Phil. D.)

The following officers now at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, are designated as topographical inspectors, and will proceed to Manila, about Dec. 1, 1910, for duty: 1st Lieut. De Witt C. Jones, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Clarence S. Ridley, C.E.; 2d Lieut. George B. Hunter, 12th Cav. (Nov. 26, Phil. D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., will proceed at the proper time to the places indicated below, in the order named, and make the annual inspection of the Militia organizations indicated:

Boston, Mass.—Jan. 9, 1911: Staff, Commander-in-Chief; Adjutant General's Dept., Q.M. Dept., Headquarters 2d Brigade; Jan. 10: Inspector General's Dept., Judge Advocate General's Dept., Subsistence Dept., Pay Dept., Ord. Dept., Corps of Engineers, Headquarters 1st Brigade.

South Framingham, Mass.—Jan. 12, 1911: State Arsenal. Concord, N.H.—Jan. 13 and 14, 1911: General Headquarters and State Arsenal.

Augusta, Me.—Jan. 16 and 17, 1911: General Headquarters and State Storehouse.

Montpelier and St. Albans, Vt.—Jan. 19 and 20, 1911: General Headquarters and State Arsenal. (Jan. 5, D.E.)

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspectors of the Militia of New York for 1911: General Headquarters Divisions, Brigades and State Arsenal, Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf., between Jan. 26 and April 20, inclusive.

Corps of Engineers (22d Regiment), Col. William M. Black, C.E., Feb. 9 and 10.

Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes, Jr., S.C.—New York city, March 23, 1st Co.; Brooklyn, March 27, 2d Co. Coast Artillery Corps, Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C.—Brooklyn, Feb. 15, Headquarters C.A.C., Feb. 15 and 16, 13th Artillery District, New York city, March 2 and 3, 8th Artillery District, March 9 and 10, 9th Artillery District.

Cavalry, Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav.—New York city, April 4, Squadron A; Brooklyn, April 5, Squadron C; Albany, April 6, Troop B; Syracuse, April 7, Troop D.

Field Artillery, Capt. Brooke Payne, 3d Field Art.—New York city, Feb. 6, 1st Battery, Feb. 7, Headquarters, 1st Battalion and 2d Battery; Brooklyn, Feb. 8, 3d Battery; Binghamton, Feb. 10, 6th Battery.

Medical Department (attached to organizations), Major Louis T. Hess, Med. Corps, between Jan. 30 and Feb. 10, inclusive. Infantry, Capt. Austin F. Prescott, 5th Inf.—Separate companies, between Jan. 16 and Feb. 17, inclusive.

Twelfth Regiment, Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th Inf., Jan. 19 and 20.

Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf.—Brooklyn, Jan. 26 and 27.

Seventh, 14th, 47th, 69th and 71st Regiments, Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf.—Brooklyn, Feb. 2 and 3, 47th Infantry, Feb. 13 and 14, 14th Infantry; New York city, Feb. 20 and 21, 69th Infantry; Feb. 27 and 28, 7th Infantry; March 6 and 7, 71st Infantry.

Tenth Regiment, Capt. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf.—Between March 6 and 17, inclusive.

Third, 65th and 74th Regiments, Capt. George H. Jamerson, 29th Inf.—Separate companies, from March 27 to April 13, inclusive, at Rochester, Medina, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Elmira, Hornell, Olean, Jamestown, Geneva, Auburn, Syracuse, and Oswego; Buffalo, April 17, 18 and 19, 65th Regiment; Buffalo, April 24, 25 and 26, 74th Regiment. (Jan. 9, D.E.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

The following officers will report in person to Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, M.C., for physical examination, Dec. 7, 1910, and if not exempted after the examination, will participate in the annual test ride Dec. 8:

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G.; John L. Chamberlain, I.G.; Louis W. Crampton, M.C.; Louis Brechemin, M.C.; Harry L. Rogers, asst. paymr. gen., Charles G. Woodward, O.A.C.; Frederick G. Hodgson, A.Q.M.G., and John B. Bellinger, A.Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, S.C.; David L. Brainard, deputy coms. gen., Lea Feibiger, G.S.; William D. Beach, G.S.; Millard F. Harmon, I.G.; asst. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C.; Majors Charles R. Krauthoff, C.S.; Thomas U. Raymond, M.C.; Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M.; William G. Canbrill, paymr., Champe C. McCulloch, jr., M.C.; Charles H. McKinstry, C.E.; John W. Joyce, O.D.; Ernest Hinds, A.G.; Tyree R. Rivers, I.G.; Henry D. Todd, jr., G.S.; Thales L. Ames, O.D.; Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C.; Clint C. Haarn, O.A.C.,

Theodore C. Lyster, M.C.; John C. Waterman, paymr., and Herman W. Schull, O.D. (Nov. 29, Phil. D.)

CANDIDATES FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

The following enlisted men are designated to appear before the board of officers at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination with a view to determining their eligibility for the final competitive examination, for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps:

Pvt. Roy T. Cunningham, 4th Band, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

Corpl. John H. George, 6th Co., O.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.

Pvt. Arnold Heiarich, 43d Co., O.A.C., Fort Terry, N.Y.

Pvt. John W. Churchill, 98th Co., C.A.C., Fort Jay, N.Y.

The enlisted men will report Jan. 16, 1911, to Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C., president of the board, for examination. (Jan. 5, D.E.)

The following enlisted men are designated to appear before the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., for examination with a view to determining their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry:

Second Class Pvt. Militades Lloyd Glenn, Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, Washington barracks, D.C.

Corpl. Edgar C. Wood, Troop D, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.

Pvt. Frank Bloom, Battery E, 3d Field Art., Fort Myer, Va.

Corpl. Sidney W. Erck, Co. H, 5th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

The enlisted men will be sent to Fort Myer, Va., to report Jan. 16, 1911, to Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., president of the board. (Jan. 5, D.E.)

BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

A board of officers to consist of Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C.; Capt. Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, O.A.C.; 1st Lieut. William B. Carr, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 16, 1911, for the preliminary examination of enlisted men, to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. (Jan. 5, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav.; Major John H. Allen, M.C.; Capt. Willard D. Newbill, 3d Field Art.; Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C.; 1st Lieut. John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 16, 1911, for the preliminary examination of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it, to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry. (Jan. 5, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Charles H. Muir, 23d Inf.; Capt. Perry L. Boyer, M.C.; Capt. Albert R. Dillingham, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Stephen O. Fuqua, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Cleary, 23d Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Clark, Texas, Jan. 16, 1911, for the preliminary examination of Pte. Norman B. Beaver, Co. L, 23d Inf., as applicant for a commission. (Jan. 3, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st Field Art.; Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C.; Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, 1st Field Art.; Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Donald O. Oubisson, 1st Field Art., is appointed to meet at Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 16, 1911, for the preliminary examination of Corpl. William J. Wrons, band, 1st Field Art., an applicant for a commission. (Jan. 3, D.T.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

First Lieut. John J. Miller, 19th Inf.; Rufus B. Clark, 3d Inf., and Philip Powers, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, 19th Inf., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, reporting to Col. Daniel Corman, 7th Inf., president of the Infantry examining board, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 8, Phil. D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following medical officers having arrived on the transport Sherman, Oct. 31, 1910, will report to the C.O., Dept. of Luzon, Manila, for duty: Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C.; 1st Lieut. William J. Enders, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C. (Oct. 31, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Henry B. Claggett, 23d Inf., now at Sam Houston, Texas, is re-detailed for duty in connection with the preparation of the Progressive Military Map of the United States and reassigned to temporary station at Liberty, Texas, relieving from such duty 1st Lieut. John W. Downer, 3d Field Art., who will return to his proper station. (Dec. 24, D.T.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.	Leave	Due at Honolulu	Due at Guam	Due at Manila	Lay days at Manila
Transport S.F.	about	about	about	about	about
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 18	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	13
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	13
Sheridan	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	Feb. 28	Mar. 5	10

From Manila, P.I.	Leave	Due at Nagasaki	Due at Honolulu	Due at S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Transport Manila	about	about	about	about	about
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	23
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	21

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At Manila.
DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf. Left Seattle for Manila Jan. 1.
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.
LISCOM—In Philippine waters.
LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Arrived at Manila Jan. 1, 1911.
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Left Honolulu Jan. 5 for San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Capt. J. D. Tilford, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Jan. 5, 1911.
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., at San Francisco.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment, 150th Co., C.A.C. at Seattle, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Richard E. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 83d and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. En route from New York to Fort Barrancas, Fla.
GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.

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Governor Donaghey, of Arkansas, is making a woeful display of ignorance in his criticism of the Secretary of the Navy for not postponing the launching of the battleship Arkansas to meet the convenience of the Governor. He does not appear to be aware of the fact that the custom in regard to the christening of new vessels being built for the Government is for the contractors to request the Navy Department to act as an intermediary between them and the state or city for which the ship is named. In carrying this out and obtaining a sponsor the state or city is requested to name the sponsor entirely as a matter of courtesy. All the ceremonies and the control and authority over the ship being built by contract are entirely in the hands of the shipbuilding company; the Navy Department has no authority or voice in the matter. The Governor says, in a letter to Secretary Meyer, that the ceremonies were ordered by the Navy Department, while the fact is that the shipbuilding company has full authority and control of the ceremonies. He also said: "Upon consultation with Senator Clarke, we have decided to perform the christening ceremonies after completion, and before the battleship is put in commission." It does not appear to be known to the Governor that the christening of a ship always takes place at the launching. This is a time honored custom in all navies. It was thought at the time that the Governor of Arkansas understood this custom, and that the ceremonies in which the state would take part, to which he referred, probably meant a presentation later of silver or a tablet, such as is generally done in the case of a newly constructed vessel named for a state or city. The Governor intimates that requests or solicitations have been made to the Department which would lead the Secretary to ignore the Arkansas authorities and nominate a sponsor on his own accord. This is not the case, and the only part taken by the Navy Department in the matter was an endeavor to secure a sponsor to christen the ship in time for the launching on Jan. 14. After a conference with Mr. Macon, the only Representative in Washington of the Arkansas delegation, his daughter was selected. It should be understood that the launching of a large vessel of this character must take place when the contractors are ready for it,

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and cannot be postponed, because it must be performed before the armor of the ship is put in place and while she is light.

If the charge made by Sir Hiram Maxim against the powder used in the Army and Navy were true, there would be a genuine old-fashioned 4th of July celebration at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, under the supervision of General Crozier, Chief of the Ordnance Department. This celebration would consist, among other things, of the bursting of one of the large guns now used at the grounds. The only difference between the test to be conducted at the proving grounds and "Ye old 4th of July celebration" is that the men who fire the gun will be out of danger if it bursts. The charge is made in the recent controversy by Sir Hiram that the powder used in the American Army and Navy when heated by the tropical sun and fired out of a heated gun will burst the gun. It is proposed by General Crozier to determine, by actual experiment, whether this is true. The powder, before it is used, will be heated as described by Sir Hiram, and the gun will be brought to a high temperature. Then it will be loaded, and when it is discharged it will be decided whether Sir Hiram told the truth or not when he attacked our powders.

The War Department, in G.O. 230, Dec. 30, 1910, which will be found under our Army head in this issue, has made a ruling on the question of the participation of organizations of the Regular Army in camps with the Militia, in military tournaments, parades, etc. The order allows the attendance of troops under certain well defined conditions, and it will make clear many inquiries.

The Secretary of War requests that the appropriation of \$250,000 asked for seacoast defenses, Philippine Islands, be made immediately available, in order that the work of finishing a ten company post at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I., may not be delayed, as funds now available for the purpose from previous appropriations will not carry the work to June 30.

Second Lieut. George C. De Neale, U.S.M.C., and sixty enlisted men will be sent to Panama shortly after Jan. 15 to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps detail for the Panama Zone. Upon the arrival of this detachment the force of the corps will be up to its full strength of 450.

A news despatch from Peking says that in the absence of satisfactory progress in the informal negotiations for an understanding between China and the United States, it is believed that China is about to approach Germany with the view to securing an ally.

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WHAT ARCHBISHOP GLENNON OVERLOOKS.

With peculiar gratification we print in another column the reply of Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, to our criticism of his reported sermon on New Year's Day, in which he was alleged to have made certain derogatory references to military establishments, for his answer indicates the growing sensitiveness of a large part of the public to aspersions upon the uniformed defenders of the country. The admission of the Archbishop that he had been the object of other protests than ours shows that the Army has defenders who are not afraid to make their objections known.

The Archbishop says that in referring to "hired assassins" he had in mind the soldiers of former times, who took money for fighting on either side, unswayed by conscience or sense of right. Then would have been just the time to pay the armies of to-day the compliment they deserve by showing that such a principle no longer obtains and that fighting in wars to-day has become a pure expression of patriotic sincerity. If His Grace had been as close a reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in recent years as we trust he will be in the future he would have known that the development of the great military establishments of modern times has resulted in doing away with the former method of hiring soldiers irrespective of their natural impulses, and that the system of universal military service which prevails in Germany and France has given to those countries splendid armies of trained men, who virtually receive no pay whatever for their service with the colors, which is regarded as their rightful contribution to their country. The Archbishop could have found no better time than New Year's for dwelling upon the beneficent change that has been wrought in military methods by the adoption of universal military service and the elevation of military service to the dignity of a national duty.

We cannot understand why the Archbishop should have erected this man of straw, this military hireling of other days, and hurled anathemas at him in such a way as to give the impression that he was a type of the soldier of to-day. In the first years of the Christian Church the ministers labored in the vineyard of the Lord without pay, and the priests of the early centuries were noted for their simplicity of life, for their plainness of attire and for their humbleness of carriage. There were no vast cathedrals then, no great archiepiscopal residences, none of the glittering ceremonies which have become part of the modern forms of religion, but we are sure that Archbishop Glennon would be the first to take offense if we should point to these changes from the primitive days as an evidence of the corruption of present-day worship. So we should like the St. Louis prelate to understand that, until the day comes when we shall have universal military service in this country, the receiving of pay for devoting one's time to the study of national defense is just as worthy, just as creditable, just as honorable, as accepting money for preaching the truths of religion, for practicing law or medicine, or engaging in any other useful and honorable profession or trade.

The letter of the Archbishop, while disclaiming an intention to refer to the soldiers of to-day as "hired assassins," does not wholly remove the impression that he holds the belief that the receiving of pay for being a soldier detracts from the character of that service, and puts the soldier under the suspicion of being actuated by mercenary motives.

It was only natural that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL should be aroused by the report of the sermon of Archbishop Glennon, since in the very priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church there was awakened a protest no less positive and direct than ours. Almost before the ink on our editorial was dry there came into our office the full report of an address of the Rev. Thomas Malone, one of the most influential Roman Catholic priests of Denver, Colo., in which the St. Louis archbishop was subjected to criticism. Father Malone's condemnation of an ecclesiastical superior was one of the leading features of the banquet held in Denver on Jan. 4 in honor of Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list of the Army on that day. General Thomas had been in command of the Department of Colorado for three years, and there was a general feeling that his record, as well as his personal characteristics, entitled him to a public expression of esteem in the form of a dinner. The banquet was held at the Denver Club, and was attended by the representative men of the city. One of the speakers of the evening was Father Malone, who gave Archbishop Glennon's reported charges a temperate but keen analysis and refutation. The Denver Republican gave this report of his address:

"Archbishop Glennon makes two assertions: First, that nations who are in favor of universal peace and at the same time keep their powder dry are illogical and insincere. Second, that the military man of to-day is a

parasite on the community, a hired assassin, and not an ideal man.

"The first statement is not lacking in demagoguery, and is unfair. Nations, like individuals, conduct their affairs with prudence. Until all nations agree upon a settlement of differences by some peaceful means, each of them must be prepared to defend its citizens and their property both at home and abroad. It is trite but true that the best way to preserve peace under present conditions is to be prepared for war. The nations that honestly work for peace cannot be charged with insincerity, if while doing so they still take the precaution of being prepared to defend themselves against injustice.

"It took a long time to teach men that violence was not the best champion of offended dignity. It is taking a longer time to teach nations not to seek redress through force, and that the war of the future must be a bloodless war of right against wrong, of good against evil, and that some plan can be devised within the law to settle differences between nations as well as between individuals. We have had bitter wars called wars of religion, but the ideal of to-day is tolerance and charity. As to the Archbishop's second statement, the fact that a man belongs to any profession, or to more than one of them, can neither make him an ideal man nor a parasite; man's conduct, his mode of thought and life, are not created by his profession, and whether he be a military man or a churchman is neither a guarantee of one nor proof of the other. Soldiers of to-day are no more hired assassins than were the Crusaders who went to battle under the leadership of churchmen, and their spirit, if not more Christian, is quite as humane. We may and probably all do desire to see the sword turned into the plowshare, but we must not forget that even of the Prince of Peace it is written: 'In righteousness he doth judge and make war.'

The significance of this vigorous reply of a plain priest to so high a dignitary of the Church as the Archbishop lies not in its immediate application to the St. Louis sermon, but in the fact that the usual silence with which erroneous statements in the sanctuary have been greeted is giving way to a desire to make the clergy see that their utterances will be submitted to public criticism if they asperse the Army or the Navy. Many ministers undoubtedly have believed that they could go on making extravagant denunciations of soldiers in the name of peace and good-will without being called to account. The St. Louis newspapers reprinted the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's remonstrance, and gave much prominence to our suggestion that the Vatican should take official notice of the Archbishop's sermon.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL may lay claim to no small part in this agreeable change of attitude toward clerical anti-military denunciations. Whenever we have found a minister of any faith going out of his way to abuse the Army or the Navy we have promptly taken him to task. Notably so in our criticism of Bishop John W. Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for his address before the Peace Society in Boston on May 13, 1909. In our issue of June 26, 1909, we took up the remarks of the Bishop and asked him eleven questions pertinent to his declaration that war is a "mode and measure of paganism," and opened our columns for his reply. This offer of our columns was made to him also by letter, with the editorial enclosed, but we were not favored with a reply, although our letter was received by the worthy Bishop. Prof. P. P. Claxton, of the University of Tennessee, who last July, in a Boston "peace" speech, referred disparagingly to the national flag, is another public teacher whom we brought to book, and when he sought to escape from our criticism by hinting at a misquotation in the Boston newspapers, we agreed to print his speech in full if he would forward it to us. Although this request reached Professor Claxton in a registered letter he has never responded to it.

PROSPECT OF EXTRA OFFICERS BILL.

With only an amendment to the title, S. 9331, the Extra Officers bill, was reported favorably to the Senate on Jan. 10 by Chairman Warren, of the Military Committee. The title of the bill is now "A bill to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, to provide officers for duty at military schools and colleges in the several states and territories and for other purposes." The chairmen of both military committees are now confident that if matters take their ordinary course in Congress some legislation of this character will be enacted at this session. Senator Warren does not think that he will meet with much opposition in the Senate to the bill in its present form. The Senator has always been able, since he has been at the head of the Military Committee, to secure the passage of bills which he has reported to the Senate. The Senate has great confidence in his judgment on military matters, and almost invariably follows his leadership when such legislation comes up for consideration.

Over in the House Chairman Hull, who has been looking into the situation carefully, finds that there is more sentiment for the passage of military legislation than has existed for a number of years. He thinks that unless the House becomes entangled in a parliamentary fight the bill will pass at this session. Especially do the members of the House look with favor upon the provisions of the bill which provide for the detail of Army officers to the National Guard. It is planned to take up the bill as soon as the Appropriation bill, which is now in the committee, is out of the way. Heretofore the House

Committee has never taken up any new legislation until all the appropriation bills have been reported out. This session it is planned to consider the Extra Officers bill before the Military Academy bill is considered.

"I think that the bill as we have reported it out of the committee will pass the Senate without any serious opposition," said Senator Warren, after he had made his report to the Senate. "It ought to pass in its present form, for no one who has given it any serious consideration seems to be able to offer any reasonable objections to it. In the broader sense the bill is an economy measure. Most of the officers are to be detailed for the instruction of citizen soldiers, and this is the cheapest way to maintain and train an effective army. As everybody knows, in case of war the country can depend upon Volunteers. But because the patriotic young men of the country have always been, and always will be, ready to go to the front that is no reason why they should be driven to the slaughter like sheep. Officers and men should be trained in time of peace to fight scientifically. This can be done at a small expense to the country. With this bill and some other legislation the best and cheapest army in the world can be organized in this country."

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House on Jan. 12 passed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$35,000,000, and then adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Hughes, of Colorado.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in the House Jan. 13 in committee of the whole, and, on the motion of Representative Sulzer, of New York, a provision was inserted for the purchase of aeroplanes for the use of the Army.

An appropriation for the purchase of land upon which to locate a remount station in Virginia will probably be carried by the Army Appropriation bill, of this session, when it becomes a law. This will place the War Department in a position to develop its system of remount stations sufficiently to cover the entire country. It was originally planned to locate one station in New England or in the new northeast, one on the southeast, one in the southwest, one in the Rocky Mountain district, and another on the Pacific coast. With the purchase of the Virginia site there will be in the possession of the War Department military reservations for all of the sites in the systems not now occupied by remount stations. Incidentally, during the past two or three years, the War Department has been doing much to develop the horse breeding industry in Virginia. In 1909 the officers of the Quartermaster's Department were able to secure only twenty mounts suitable for the Service, although they scoured the state from one end to the other. Last year they picked up two hundred choice mounts. With a remount station in Virginia it is thought that this territory can be developed into one of the best Service horse-producing districts in the country. The mounts that have been purchased in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky during recent years have proved to be of the highest quality.

The great need for additional clerks in the departmental headquarters will be supplied in a measure by amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, as agreed to in the House Committee. In addition to appropriation for the regular force of clerks it carries items for one \$1,600 clerk, two \$1,400 clerks, and one each of the \$1,200 and \$1,000 clerks. All of the departmental commanders reports for the past three or four years have called for additional clerks, but not until this session was any attention paid to these recommendations. It is hoped that the Senate will make a further increase in these provisions of the bill. Incidentally additional clerks will give the officers more time to attend to strictly military duties. General Wood, Chief of Staff, is especially anxious that the officers of the Army be relieved of as much paper work as possible so that they can devote their attention almost exclusively to training their troops.

It is altogether probable that Chairman Hull, of the House Military Committee, will be appointed member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, to succeed Thomas J. Henderson, of Illinois. The report is current that Mr. Henderson, the civilian member of the board, is desirous of being relieved, and Chairman Hull has the endorsement of the members of the House Military Committee, as well as of some of the most influential members of both houses of Congress. Mr. Hull's long service at the head of the House Military Committee, it is urged, will make him a very valuable member of the board. His knowledge of legislative matters and large acquaintance in the House and Senate would make it possible for him to render great service to the War Department on this board. Mr. Hull has been a most industrious and useful member of Congress, and the Army will be glad to see him receive any honors that the President may have at his disposal.

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, and Colonel Burr, Assistant Chief of Engineers, appeared before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations during the week and discussed at considerable length the need of the country's coast defenses. On account of the policy of economy no recommendations were made by the officers for new projects in the United States. The importance of furnishing sufficient money to keep up the work in the Philippines and in Hawaii was called to the attention of the subcommittee.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer appeared before the

House Committee on Naval Affairs on Thursday, Jan. 12, and again called the attention of Congress to the disastrous effect that the eight-hour law is having on the construction of the battleships. While he was on the subject the Secretary also urged that the provision of last year's appropriation bill, requiring that one of the ships be built in a government navy yard, be repealed. These two provisions of last session's bill the Secretary showed, in quite an array of figures which he presented, means an added cost to the building of ships for the Navy of from twenty per cent. to thirty per cent. He stated that he had been compelled to issue orders holding up the work on the New York at the Brooklyn Navy Yard because he had discovered that it would cost the Government \$1,700,000 more to do the work than it could be secured for under a private contract. The Secretary declared with considerable emphasis that he would not be able to keep within the appropriation of Congress for last year's building program unless the Brooklyn Navy Yard is released from the operation of the eight-hour law. The Secretary expressed his opinion that if Congress would permit him to let the contract for the building of not only last year's ships, but those to be authorized by this session's bill, he could save five or six million dollars for the country. In discussing the provisions of this bill the Secretary practically followed the same program that is laid down in the recommendations of his annual report.

The House Naval Committee has sustained its contention that in the liquidation of the Naval Supply Fund only \$1,200,000 of the fund which Secretary Meyer wants to cover back into the Treasury is cash, and that the remaining \$1,500,000 represents nothing more than a "credit," under a "bookkeeping fund" authorized by law. Secretary Meyer was claiming that he was making an actual saving of \$2,700,000, while the committee has been arguing that only \$1,200,000 represents actual cash. Mr. Meyer presented a draft of an amendment making it appear that \$2,700,000 was being covered back into the general fund of the Treasury. Committee members contend that, as only \$1,200,000 represented actual cash, not more than that amount should be covered back into the Treasury. Secretary MacVeagh explains that the fund was originally derived from \$1,500,000 transferred on the Treasury books from the "general account advances," which was not composed of actual money specially appropriated, but was a bookkeeping account authorized by law, and that the retransfer of the \$1,500,000 back to this "account of advances" is all that is desired. The letter explains that the remainder of the Naval Supply Fund of \$1,200,000 was obtained by a transfer of regular appropriations from the Treasury, which have their unexpended balances carried to the surplus fund. The plan to liquidate the Naval Supply Fund may create a deficiency in naval appropriations. Some ten or twelve vessels have been placed out of commission, and the value, perhaps \$2,000,000, of their equipment turned into stores has been taken out of the bureau appropriations and turned into the Treasury as an unexpended balance. When these vessels are put back into commission it will be necessary for the bureaus concerned to "buy" from their funds the equipment, and so on, with every such change in the status of a naval vessel. In time of emergency, it is now claimed, the bureaus might easily find themselves entirely divested of their appropriations for the withdrawal of the equipment from store.

There is no danger of the War Department abandoning military tournaments, as has been suggested by some of the departmental commanders. There is not only Congressional opposition to dispensing with these military shows, but some of the members of the General Staff insist that they are a real benefit to the Service. Strange as it may seem, over in the Philippines military tournaments are now regarded as an implement of civilization. They are the chief feature of a carnival, which has become a permanent institution in Manila. Through these carnivals, the Governor of the Philippine Islands has been able to assemble people from every part of the archipelago. The carnival as conducted last year is a sort of industrial exhibition, and is doing much to develop the trade of the islands and encourage small industries. The last carnival, which was attended by Secretary of War Dickinson, netted the management \$19,000, which is to be expended on buildings and larger equipment for the next exhibition. Taken with the good roads movement, communication and inter-island trade is being rapidly developed in the islands. Through this, many of the superstitions which have held back their civilization are being dispelled. But the most important thing to this Government is that the carnivals and military tournaments are developing a friendlier feeling toward Americans. In this country it is argued by members of the General Staff that the people of the country at military carnivals are given an opportunity of seeing what manner of men compose the Army. It is true that military tournaments are largely circulative in their character, and are not strictly in line with military duties, but still, the riding and monkey drills have created a favorable impression on the country, and have a tendency to eradicate many false impressions of the Service. No definite plans have been arranged for the military tournaments of this year. An effort will be made to conduct one at least in every department. Much will depend on the money available for the transportation of the Army, and what the cities which are asking for the carnivals are willing to do.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

The Additional Officers bill, Sulloway Pension bill and Bills Before Congress appear on page 578.

The bill (H.R. 24145) for the establishment of marine schools was passed by the Senate on Jan. 10, amended by insertion of the proviso in Sec. 2, the bill as passed reading:

That the Secretary of the Navy, to promote nautical education, is hereby authorized and empowered to furnish, upon the application in writing of the Governor of a state, a suitable vessel of the Navy, with all her apparel, charts, books, and instruments of navigation, provided the same can be spared without detriment to the naval service, to be used for the benefit of any nautical school, or school or college having a nautical branch, established at each or any of the following ports of the United States: Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Seattle and San Francisco, upon the condition that there shall be maintained at such port a school or branch of a school for the instruction of youths in navigation, steamship-marine engineering, and all matters pertaining to the proper construction, equipment and sailing of vessels or any particular branch thereof.

Sec. 2. That a sum not exceeding the amount annually appropriated by any state or municipality for the purpose of maintaining such a marine school or schools or the nautical branch thereof is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance and support of such school or schools: "Provided, however, That appropriations shall be made for but one school in any port heretofore named in section 1 and the appropriation for any one year shall not exceed \$25,000 for any one school."

Sec. 3. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, when in his opinion the same can be done without detriment to the public service, to detail proper officers of the Navy as superintendents of or instructors in such schools: Provided, That if any such school shall be discontinued, or the good of the naval service shall require, such vessel shall be immediately restored to the Secretary of the Navy and the officers so detailed recalled: And provided further, That no person shall be sentenced to or receive at such schools as a punishment or commutation of punishment for crime.

The Senate on Jan. 11, without amendment, passed S. 7765, the graduated retirement bill for the enlisted personnel of the Navy, which was favorably reported late in the second session. The provisions of the bill as passed follow:

S. 7765. Mr. Perkins.—That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps shall have had 16 years' honorable service, he may, upon his own application, be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to two-fifths of the amount he is receiving at time his application is approved; when he shall have had 20 years' honorable service he may be retired with pay equal to three-fifths of the amount he is receiving at time his application is approved; when after 25 years' honorable service retired with pay equal to three-fourths of amount he is receiving at time his application is approved, plus \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing, and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light. When he has had 10 years' honorable service, and less than 16 years, and has been incapacitated through disease or injury incident to the Service, he may, upon recommendation of a board, be retired with pay to be determined by multiplying three one-hundredths of the pay he may then be receiving by the whole number of years of honorable service he may have to his credit. In computing the necessary service for retirement, all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited.

The Senate on Jan. 9 passed S. 7373, relating to travel pay of Volunteers who served in the Philippines under the Act of March 2, 1899, as follows:

That the provision of the Act making appropriations for the support of the Regular and Volunteer armies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and the Act making appropriations for the support of the Regular and Volunteer armies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, which fixed the rate of travel allowance to officers upon discharge, and the rate of travel allowance to the place of residence at the time of appointment, or to the place of original entry into the Service, at the rate of four cents a mile, shall not be construed as applying to any officer or enlisted man who entered the Service prior to the date of the passage of said Act, and who was then in the Service and received by reason of the passage of said Act less travel allowance than he would have received under the law at the time of appointment or enlistment, and such officers and soldiers shall have their right to travel allowance upon discharge determined by the law (Revised Statutes, sections 1289 and 1290) in force at the date of entry into the Volunteer Army.

The Senate on Jan. 11 passed S. 3494, to appoint Edward Forbes Greene, late Lieutenant, a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy and to place him upon the retired list at three-fourths pay.

The Senate on Jan. 9 passed S. 3898, to pay \$206 to the heirs of Lieut. R. B. Calvert, U.S.A., for losses of personal property in disembarking at Iloilo in 1899.

The Senate on Jan. 9 passed S. 9449, to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a Lincoln monument in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Gallinger on Jan. 9 introduced, as a substitute for his ocean mail subsidy bill (S. 6708), an amendment applying subventions to the vessels on the South American mail routes only.

The creation of warrant rank in the Army is the subject of a bill (S. 10164) introduced in the Senate on Jan. 11 by Mr. Bradley, the new grade to take the place of that of post non-commissioned officer.

A bill providing a permanent resting place for the remains of John Paul Jones, the naval hero, at Annapolis, was favorably reported Jan. 11 by the Senate Naval Committee. The measure, which passed the Senate at the last Congress, but which failed of passage in the House, carries an appropriation of \$135,000 for the construction of a crypt in which the body of John Paul Jones is to permanently rest.

Discussing S.J. Res. 131, authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy two Chinese subjects, which was later passed by the Senate, Mr. Warren said: "There is no law, and perhaps no established plan, respecting admittance of foreigners as students in the West Point and Annapolis Academies; it is merely a matter of courtesy. So far as the members of the Military Committee are concerned, they have only favored these requests by their endorsement when, first, a foreign government has solicited the courtesy from our Government and the State Department has recommended it, and later the War Department has signified its willingness to accept the foreigner as a student. In an official communication, addressed to the Committee on Military Affairs by the Secretary of War, it was asked that the privilege be extended by legislation permitting the President to designate not exceeding two new students from China for each academic year. The committee has not felt willing to go that far, and so has recommended that there may be two students only admitted for instruction from China, to be designated by that government. After their course of instruction is completed their places may or may not be filled by other Chinese students, as may seem best. At present there are no students at West Point from the Empire of China. There are now only five foreigners altogether undergoing instruction at West Point. We now have an Army officer detailed at the French Cavalry School at Saumur and another at the Imperial Military Riding School at Hanover, Germany.

Officers have been detailed by the War Department from time to time, for many years, to attend the government schools of foreign countries for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the military profession. As early as 1839 officers were sent to France for this purpose, and many have been sent there since. In addition to the schools at Saumur and Hanover, officers have received instruction at the Artillery School of Fire, Jüterbog, Germany; at the Ecole de l'Intendance, Paris; at the Army Service Corps School of Instruction, Aldershot, England; at the British Army Medical School, London, and at several other foreign military schools; and no doubt the foreign governments would grant such privileges just as readily to civilians as they do to our young Army officers if they should receive such requests through our State Department.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

There was a hearing before the Military Committee of the House on the Rifle Practice bill Jan. 12. Speeches were made by General Wood, Gen. George W. Wingate, Gen. C. R. Boardman, A.G. of Wisconsin; Prof. William Libbey, Princeton University; Gen. Carl A. Wagner, I.G.R.P., Michigan, and Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, president of the N.R.A. The questions asked indicated a favorable disposition toward the bill.

The House Joint Resolution 259, favorably reported in the House Jan. 7, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to construct in one or more of the navy yards two revenue cutters authorized by the Act of April 21, 1910.

The House on Jan. 6 voted to strike out the enacting clause of the bill (S. 1028) to appoint Warren C. Beach, late captain, 11th Infantry, to be a captain of Infantry and to place him on the retired list, without back, present or future pay. Mr. Mann said: "A few years ago we had this identical language in a bill, and then we were called upon persistently to allow the pay, on the ground that the man, being on the retired list, was certainly entitled to pay." On Jan. 7 the vote was reconsidered and the bill restored to the calendar.

The House on Jan. 6 passed the bill (S. 7252) granting an annuity to John R. Kissinger, who, while a member of the U.S. Hospital Corps in Cuba, offered himself as a subject for experimentation in the yellow fever researches, and has suffered permanent disabilities as a result. The Senate's allowance of \$125 a month is cut down by the House to \$72 a month, and the bill is now in conference.

Estimates of deficiencies in the appropriations for the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, as presented by the board of managers of the Home, aggregate \$39,000, all for subsistence.

The expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, are given by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows: Pay of commissioned officers and cadets, including commutation of quarters and light and heat, \$536,024.77; pay of warrant officers, enlisted men, pilot and instructors, including commuted rations, \$339,854.09; rations of crews, \$130,137.51; fuel and water, \$236,840.94; ship chandlery and engineers' stores and supplies and outfits, \$241,322.96; repairs, \$227,094.14; traveling expenses and mileage, \$14,529.36; contingent expenses, \$19,557.91; total, \$2,545,361.68.

Special estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, by the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., include for field artillery for Organized Militia \$770,000, which is estimated to procure three 4.7-inch howitzer batteries and two 6-inch howitzer batteries, complete, with tools, accessories, spare parts, five-control instruments, horse equipments, personal equipments, etc.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Showing an aggregate of \$92,812,031.73, and carrying a number of important legislative provisions, the Army Appropriation bill was reported to the House on Thursday, Jan. 12. The amount carried by the bill is \$344,045.75 less than the estimates of the War Department, which is a very small cut in the recommendations of the Department. In all probability more than this decrease will be made in the bill before it gets through the Senate and becomes a law. The appropriations of last year were \$95,341,287.55, which indicates that, despite the great talk of economy, there was not such a decrease as was expected. In the first section there is a provision which will add the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs to the detail of the General Staff. It reads:

Provided, That hereafter the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in the War Department shall be detailed from the general officers of the line of the Army, and while so serving shall be an additional member of the General Staff Corps.

This is a step for carrying out the plan of reorganization of the General Staff. As has been published previously in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, it is proposed to have four divisions of the General Staff, consisting of the mobile Army, the Coast Artillery, the Army War College, and the Militia. Among the other new provisions are the detail of an officer of the Medical Corps to take charge of the first aid department of the Red Cross; regulating contracts with the Subsistence Department; authorizing the carrying of Revenue Cutter Service officers and men on government transports.

The most important new item in the bill is \$770,000 for field artillery to be used by the Organized Militia. This sum is to be expended by the War Department in the purchase of five batteries of Field Artillery. It will not only be available as an incentive to the organization of new batteries in the National Guard, but will be reserve war material. The bill also carries an appropriation of \$10,000 to reimburse Adjutant Gen. Frank M. Runbald, of the state of Missouri, on account of expenditures of personal funds advanced by him in making payments to the troops at the joint encampment at Fort Riley. Three hundred thousand dollars is carried for the equipment of Coast Artillery armories of Organized Militia. Two hundred thousand dollars is provided for the purchase of land in Virginia, on which is to be located a remount station. There is an appropriation of \$50,000 to be used in the improvement of the water supply and grounds of Fort D. A. Russell, and \$17,200 for the same purpose at Fort Meade, S.D. The estimate of \$5,000 for a wireless system in the Philippines is cut out, and \$5,245.75 for the transportation of officers' horses. The other deductions from the estimates are as follows: Clerks, \$8,400; travel allowance for enlisted men and clothing not drawn, each \$150,000; mileage for officers, \$25,000; exchange disbursing agents, \$400. The estimates were published in our issue of Nov. 26, page 347.

PANAMA CANAL FORTIFICATION.

That it should cost \$12,475,328 to complete the fortification of the Panama Canal Zone and that \$5,000,000 be immediately available in order that the work may be completed in three years' time is the recommendation of the joint board of Army and Navy officers, transmitted to Congress along with a special message by President Taft, asking that the appropriation be made at once. The report submitted Thursday, Jan. 12, is in lieu of a report made on Aug. 12, 1910, in which the board estimated that it would take \$19,546,843 to fortify the canal. The one transmitted to Congress by the President this week reduces the estimates to the lowest point consistent with a secure defense of the canal. In other words, there has been a reduction of approximately fifteen per cent. in the amount as compared with the former report. This cut in the estimates has been brought about through a redistribution and greater concentration of the proposed garrisons, and the adoption of more economical types of quarters and emplacements than those outlined in the first report.

"Since the date of the submission of the first report, further experience has been had as to the cost of emplacements of the type of those which it is proposed to construct for the defense of the canal," says the report, "as well as of the cost of structures of a type suitable for the housing of troops in the Canal Zone." The board recommends that the following seacoast armament be provided for the defense of the canal:

Eight 12-inch rifles, twelve 6-inch rifles, and twenty-four 12-inch mortars. This armament is less than that recommended in the original report by two 14-inch rifles and four 12-inch mortars. The board recommended in its original report the emplacement at Batele Point of two 14-inch rifles and four 12-inch mortars for the defense of the Pacific entrance to the canal. It states, however, that in view of the necessity for economy and a reduction in the estimates these may be omitted with less injury to the general scheme of fortifications than any other proposed fortification, while still leaving a good defense, although one not entirely satisfactory. Recommendation is made by the board for the construction of permanent field work for the defense of the canal and fortifications against land attacks by raiding parties. It is of the opinion that these should be completed by the time the canal is opened.

A permanent garrison is recommended by the board for station on the Canal Zone, which shall be composed in time of peace of eighteen companies of Coast Artillery, four regiments of Infantry, one battalion of Field Artillery and one squadron of Cavalry. This force is to be supplemented in time of war by detachments from the United States whenever necessary. It is further recommended that the problems of the land operations in the Canal Zone be referred to the War College for study. The board recommends that a post for the Coast Artillery be established in the vicinity of Balboa or on Eaes, Ponce and Flamence Islands; and the post for the Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry on the highest sloping ground east of the canal, between Empire and Culebra. The amount recommended to be spent in defenses by the board is divided up as follows: \$4,081,500 for the emplacement of the defenses, \$1,966,000 for guns and carriages, \$1,181,188 for ammunition, \$204,000 for searchlights, and \$2,814,400 for the protection of the posts of the land forces.

"The board is unable to make an estimate of the total cost of the construction of the naval stations, for the reason that the scope of the stations has not been definitely indicated to it by the Navy Department." The board states that the naval establishments provided with such facilities as the Navy Department shall consider necessary are an essential part of the defenses of the canal and should be protected equally with the proposed land defenses.

Estimating that the canal will be completed by Jan. 1, 1915, and that it will require several years to construct and emplace the proposed armament, the board states that the beginning of the work should not be deferred beyond the close of the present fiscal year. In regard to the actual location of the defenses, the board states that comparatively strong natural positions exist at both the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the canal against land operations of the enemy. "These positions can be strengthened materially," concludes the report, "by the construction of roads and obstacles and by clearing the ground."

Fortification of the Panama Canal was discussed with President Taft Jan. 11 by Senator Curtis and Representative Miller, of Kansas, both of whom urged such action. The President also received from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation a resolution recently adopted by that body favoring fortification of the Canal.

OUR RIGHT TO FORTIFY THE CANAL.

In a letter to President Taft former U.S. Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, discusses the question of the fortifying of the Panama Canal, viewed in the light of his private conversation with Secretary of State John Hay at the time the treaty with Great Britain was in course of preparation. The first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was ratified by the American Senate Dec. 20, 1900, was rejected by England. During the discussion of it in the Senate Mr. Hay was much distressed by the public criticism of the provision of the treaty against fortifying the canal. One Sunday morning, in a perturbed frame of mind, Mr. Hay called on Senator Foraker at his home in Washington, the latter being then a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Foraker says he knew the temper of the Senate, and that it would be impossible to get any treaty through that flatly prohibited the fortifying of the canal. Mr. Hay had with him a copy of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and Mr. Foraker wrote in it such changes as he thought would make it acceptable to the United States, especially striking out the clause prohibiting fortifications. When the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty reached the Senate in December, 1901, it was found to have been framed in accordance with the Foraker changes. Referring to his suggestions Mr. Foraker says, in his letter to President Taft: "As to fortifications, it was my thought, that striking out all reference to fortifications and defenses, but providing for our control, and providing affirmatively for the maintenance by us of a military police force, the number and character of which were entirely at our option without any limitation or restriction whatever, was the equivalent of acknowledging the right of the United States to protect our property in any way we might see fit to protect it, so far as a military police or force might be concerned. It would follow, as a matter of course, that any military force stationed on

the canal would have a right to do whatever was necessary in the way of entrenching itself, or, in plainer words, fortifying itself against attack, and the idea was that with the canal, constructed at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars to the United States, and the United States in possession, occupying a Canal Zone or strip, as was then contemplated, over which it had exclusive jurisdiction, no one would ever question our right to do whatever might be necessary, in our judgment, to uphold our authority and protect our property and commercial rights." When the United States entered into a treaty with the Republic of Panama on Nov. 18, 1903, the twentieth article of the treaty provided that "if it should become necessary at any time to employ armed forces for the safety or protection of the canal . . . the United States shall have the right at all times, and in its discretion, to use its police and its land and naval forces, or to establish fortifications for those purposes." Neither the British government nor anybody else has taken exception to that provision. Mr. Foraker says that when the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratified, the Senate understood that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was abrogated or superseded, and that it was left to the discretion of the United States to determine to what extent we should employ military power and resort to fortifications to protect our rights. "An explicit stipulation to this effect," says Mr. Foraker, "was not insisted upon, because silence on the subject of itself left us free to do as we might see fit. It was because the British government thought such was the legal effect of silence that they insisted upon the express prohibition of the first treaty. Aside from the fact that it was deemed unnecessary, it was thought that to incorporate specifically in the treaty a clause authorizing fortifications would be to give undue prominence to the subject and excite opposition."

RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL FOR PEARY.

The bill introduced by Representative Bates, of Pennsylvania, proposing to retire Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., with the rank and pay of a rear admiral as a reward for his polar work, was reported favorably to the House Naval Committee on Jan. 12 by the subcommittee having the measure in charge. If the wishes of the subcommittee are to be respected, Civil Engineer Peary is to be given the credit for being the real discoverer of the North Pole, and, in addition, he is to be given the rank of rear admiral in the Corps of Civil Engineers. In addition he is to be tendered the thanks of Congress for his achievement. While it is probable that Representatives Roberts, of Massachusetts, and Macon, of Arkansas, both members of the subcommittee, may not concur in the report, a majority of the members are in favor of giving Civil Engineer Peary the credit for his polar work. The action of the subcommittee was brought about after the testimony of one of the computers of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, who stated that he had examined the instruments and records kept by the Navy officer and found that in each instance they tallied exactly with those of the Coast Survey. The testimony of Mr. Mitchell proved convincing enough to a majority of the members to warrant them in bringing in a report favoring the contentions of Civil Engineer Peary. This report, if favorably acted upon by the House, will be perfectly satisfactory to Peary and his friends. They state that all he has been asking is that credit should be given him in having reached the North Pole. Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, member of the Naval Affairs Committee, will take charge of the bill when it reaches the House, and he is hopeful of favorable action by that body. Civil Engineer Peary, when he appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was subjected to a severe grilling by Representatives Macon and Roberts. Mr. Macon made an insulting suggestion that Peary's records were faked. Peary demanded that this be expunged from the records, but Mr. Macon declined to withdraw the remark. The Arkansas member tried to induce Civil Engineer Peary to make some comment on Dr. Cook.

"Had you seen Dr. Cook's data when you called him a faker and a goldbrick?" queried Mr. Macon. "That can be answered by a comparison of circumstances and dates," responded Peary.

Hugh G. Mitchell, a computer employed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, gave expert testimony relative to Peary's records. He was questioned about Peary's computations. Mr. Mitchell testified that it would be impossible for any man to fake records such as were produced by Peary. They proved, according to Mr. Mitchell, that at the closest calculation Peary reached a point about one and one-sixteenth miles from the pole. O. H. Titman, director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, testified as to Mr. Mitchell's qualifications as a computer. He said that Mr. Mitchell was one of the most expert men in his line.

Representative Englebright, of California, filed with the committee statements from the War Department and the Post-office Department with reference to sledge dogs utilized in Alaska.

It was asserted in these statements that the dogs in question covered a deal more ground than was claimed by Mr. Peary for his dogs.

JOINT ARMY AND NAVY OPERATIONS.

The message of the President to the House of Representatives on Jan. 6 relative to joint operations ashore of detachments of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps transmitted the report of the Joint Army and Navy Board, appointed by the President to consider questions of national defense requiring the co-operation of the two Services. The message recommended that a provision to the following effect be enacted into law: "Where detachments of the land and naval forces are engaged, by direction of the President, in the execution of a common undertaking, the naval and marine forces, while operating on shore, shall receive and obey the orders of the officer in chief command of the land forces in all matters necessary to the success of the common undertaking and to the maintenance of discipline." The report of the board, which met on Oct. 28, 1910, is signed by Admiral Dewey, the senior member. The board found (1) that the legislative acts of the Continental Congress creating the Army and the Navy bore dates of June 15, 1775, and Oct. 13, 1775, respectively, and consequently that the Army is the senior Service, and that in all ceremonies, parades, etc., on shore precedence should be given to the Army over the Navy, without regard to the military rank of the commanding officers of the detachments; (2) that the War Department order G.O. 161, dated Aug. 3, 1909, the 122d Article of War, and the opinion of the Solicitor

General on the said Article of War leave the matter of the limitation of authority to exercise command when detachments or forces of the Army and the Navy and Marine Corps are participating on shore in an unsatisfactory state. The Board says that when detachments of the three branches just named are engaged in a common enterprise on shore, other than a ceremonial or parade, all such detachments should be subject to the orders of a common superior. The Board therefore recommends that in such common enterprise of the three branches, and in the absence of specific authority from the President, the senior officer of the line of the Army in command of the Army detachment should command the whole and have authority to issue such orders to the officers in command of the naval and marine detachments while on shore as may be necessary. The Board is of the opinion that mere co-operation in such cases should not be permitted and that divided responsibility invites failure. Several amendments are also recommended in the report of the Board with relation to naval convoy of military expeditions.

A memorandum accompanying the message from Gen. George B. Davis, J.A.G., explains the independent character of the Army and the Navy, and makes it plain that no soldier is required to obey a command given by a naval officer, and no naval man is required to obey an order issued by an Army officer. The only person with authority to give command in both Services in the President, but even assuming that the President should, for example, instruct a naval commander to obey the instructions of a commanding officer of the land forces and the naval commander should fail to obey the instructions so imparted, while the latter officer would be liable to trial by a naval court-martial, the Judge Advocate General fears that the case would be so complicated by attendant circumstances as to make it doubtful whether resort to disciplinary measures would be justified by the result. He also points out that in the case of important joint operations in the past an attempt has never been made to place the naval forces under the command of a military superior. He recommends a provision of law, which the President approves, as above quoted. The proposed legislation has also the approval of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY BELIEVES COOK.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook announces that he has received the following from Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., president of the Arctic Club, under whose auspices Dr. Cook made his expedition to the North:

No. 1826 I Street,
Washington, Jan. 7, 1911.

Dear Dr. Cook: I thank you very much for your kind letters, and I would assure you that I have never varied in the belief that you and Civil Engineer Peary reached the Pole. After reading the published accounts daily and critically of both claimants I was forced to the conclusion from their striking similarity that each of you was the eye-witness of the other's success.

Without collusion it would have been impossible to have written accounts so similar, and yet in view of the ungracious controversy that has occurred since that view would be impossible to imagine.

While I have never believed that either of you got within a pin point of the pole, I have steadfastly held that both got as near the goal as was possible to ascertain, considering the imperfections of the instruments used and the personal errors of individuals under circumstances so adverse to absolute accuracy.

Again, I have been broad enough in my views to believe that there was room enough at the Pole for two and never narrow enough to believe that only one man got there.

I believe that both are entitled to the honor of the achievement. Very truly yours, W. S. SCHLEY.

OUTCOME OF COMMANDER SIMS'S SPEECH.

President Taft has sent to Secretary of the Navy Meyer a letter, which appears below, in regard to the speech of Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., made on Dec. 3 last, at the Guildhall, in London, when the officers and men of our fleet were entertained by the Lord Mayor of London. A report of the speech was given in our issue of Dec. 24, page 471. President Taft's letter follows:

The White House,
Washington, D.C., Jan. 9, 1911.

To My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am informed by you that the Lord Mayor of the city of London, on Dec. 3 last, entertained at dinner 800 men of the United States fleet; that the men were commanded by Comdr. W. S. Sims; that Commander Sims, in reply to the address of welcome of the Lord Mayor, used these words:

"If the time ever comes when the British Empire is seriously menaced by an external enemy, it is my opinion that you may count upon every man, every dollar, every drop of blood of your kindred across the sea."

You ask me whether the delivery of such a speech under the circumstances calls for action by the Department. I think that it does. The Navy is used much as an instrument of peace. One of the chief functions that its officers perform when they visit foreign ports is the representative one of conveying to all nations the good-will of the United States. An important part of the education of a naval officer, therefore, is instruction in international law and diplomatic usage. He is under special obligation to see to it that what he does or says shall not embarrass his government in its foreign relations.

Whenever he is called upon in a foreign country to speak in public, so that what he says will necessarily be brought to the attention of the people of other foreign countries, it is his obvious duty to avoid invidious comparisons and to limit his speech and his expressions of friendship for the country whose guest he is to language that will not indicate a lack of friendship toward other countries.

I am sure that upon the sudden spur of the moment, and under the enthusiasm of a cordial welcome, grateful words crowd to the lips of the guest, the whole effect of which it may be difficult for him to measure. It should be, however, the business and training of a naval officer under such an impulse to restrain himself within the limits of diplomatic intercourse. To depart from it is not only a blunder, but a fault for which his government cannot excuse him. Commander Sims cannot escape censure on the ground that what he said was a mere expression of his personal opinion; under the circumstances he must speak as an official representative, and he should have known that the words he used would at once call for severe comment in other countries than Great Britain, and might involve this Government in explanation and disclaimer.

For these reasons I direct that a public reprimand be given to Commander Sims. His offense has been so conspicuous that the action of the Department in reproving it should be equally so.

Sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Hon. George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

The reprimand which is now on the way from Secretary Meyer to Commander Sims is simply the result of political pressure. It is generally believed around Washington that no attention would have been paid to Commander Sims's "Last drop of blood" speech in London if it had not been that some of the Irish society and anti-English organizations had become excited and passed

warlike resolutions, and, as a result, the speech of Commander Sims was dignified as an incident of international importance. The most unfortunate feature of the affair is the precedent which is set by the reprimand of Commander Sims. According to the theory upon which this reprimand is given, a Navy officer in a foreign land speaks for the nation. This cannot but lead to many awkward situations and troublesome diplomatic complications. The question is naturally asked, Will this apply to retired officers who happen to be abroad on pleasure trips?

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP GLENNON.

Archbishop's House, St. Louis, Jan. 9, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I received a communication through the Globe-Democrat newspaper, of this city, of an article in your JOURNAL, which criticises some remarks supposed to have been made by me in this city in a sermon on New Year's Day. This criticism of yours is not the first one that I have received from various parts of the country. It is based upon a news association press despatch purporting to give a summary of my address.

I have tried to correct this press association despatch, but I fear it is impossible to make the correction as extensive as the original statement. In this matter, as between myself and the press association, I fear that they have the advantage; and this is much to be regretted, because of the far-reaching character of the news agency and the willingness of most people to believe every item so exploited.

Coming to the subject, namely, of your criticism, I attach an editorial clipping from the last week's issue of a newspaper printed here, to which statement I fully subscribe. The telegraphic summary used the first and the last words of the sentence, and with a deadly effect in so far as its motive or meaning was concerned. The subject of my sermon was "Peace"; the subheadings, "Domestic Peace," "Industrial Peace," "International Peace." I spoke in favor of all the means that lead especially to the promotion of international peace.

In regard to the American soldier, I had lately the honor of saying what I thought of that typical American soldier, General Shields, whose ashes lie in the little cemetery at Carrollton, Mo., at the unveiling of whose statue I had the honor of assisting. And, among other things, I said "that to him and to those who fought for their country all honor was due; that their memory should be preserved in benediction; that the Catholic American could always be found when the call of duty demanded his services, and that his devotion to America and his bravery in her defense was always the same, whether his opponents were Catholic or not; that his allegiance was to America, and America he must defend whoever the country's opponents might be."

JOHN J. GLENNON, Archbishop of St. Louis.

[The newspaper statement to which His Grace subscribes is as follows: "As to the 'hired assassin,' this is what the Archbishop said: 'The soldier who fights for pay, and who is willing to fight on either side, allowing his decision to be determined by the amount of money he receives, the old-time type of soldier who fought for money and not for principle, such a one is little better than a 'hired assassin.'" We cannot give the name of the newspaper, as the Archbishop failed to mark it on the clipping. The General Shields referred to is Brig. Gen. James Shields, U.S.V., who was born in Ireland and was made brigadier general of Volunteers in 1846, and was brevetted in 1847 major general for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico. He was honorably discharged in 1848, and in August, 1861, was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers, resigning in March, 1863. He died in 1879.—EDITOR.]

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, U.S.N., commander of the Fifth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Tennessee, Montana, North Carolina and Washington, augmented by the scout cruisers Birmingham and Chester and torpedo craft, has been successful in his scouting problem of locating the Atlantic Battleship Fleet at sea.

The scouting exercises were to be considered completed when the scouting force ascertained definitely by what passage the assumed "enemy" entered the Caribbean Sea.

Since the fleet was sighted on the morning of Jan. 8 the scouts have been in communication with San Juan, Guantamano, Key West and other wireless stations on the coast.

The first reports from the scouting force, under the command of Rear Admiral Staunton, given out by the Navy Department Jan. 10, indicated that his force had been completely successful so far in keeping in touch with the Atlantic Fleet. The wireless reports received Jan. 9 stated that the position of the fleet at 11 p.m. Jan. 9 was between 25° and 27° north latitude and 60° and 62° west longitude, heading about southwest by west. This position was approximately 900 miles from Guantamano.

A wireless telegram from the scout cruiser Birmingham, sent via San Juan, P.R., received at 1:40 p.m., Jan. 10, reported that at 10 a.m., Jan. 10, the assumed "enemy's" fleet was between 23° and 25° degrees north latitude and between 62° and 64° degrees west longitude, on a course southwest by west.

A wireless of Jan. 11 from the scouting force was to the effect that the assumed "enemy's" fleet at 4 a.m., Jan. 11, was between latitude 21° and 23° north and between longitude 64° and 66° west, on a course southwest by west. Rear Admiral Staunton stated his opinion that the fleet was headed for Silver Bank Passage, which is in longitude 70° west, just to the northward of Santo Domingo.

The fleet was then within 600 miles of Guantamano, and should arrive on Jan. 13, if it maintains its present speed. The fleet is now reduced to fourteen battleships, owing to the temporary detachment of the South Carolina and the Michigan, which vessels, having lost their port propellers, were ordered to Hampton Roads for repairs.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a telegram from the commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, reporting that the U.S.S. Michigan lost her port propeller and propeller shaft at noon Tuesday, Jan. 10, and that she has left the fleet and is proceeding to Hampton Roads. Her sister ship, the South Carolina, which is making passage from the English Channel to Hampton Roads, lost her port propeller and propeller shaft Sunday, Jan. 8. These are the first instances of battleships of the U.S. Navy

having lost propellers, though it has occurred several times with the smaller ships, especially those of composite construction. The fact that the Michigan and South Carolina had exactly similar accidents within two days is regarded as a remarkable coincidence.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a wireless telegram from the U.S.S. South Carolina stating that she lost her port propeller and propeller shaft Sunday, Jan. 8. She arrived at Hampton Roads Jan. 12.

TO BUILD CHINESE CRUISER HERE.

It is announced that the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N.J., builder of the Utah and Arkansas, has a contract for building the first Chinese man-of-war ever laid down in this country. The ship is to be a cruiser of the second class, to cost something over a million, and the Bethlehem Steel Company will supply the guns and armor.

A representative of the New York Shipbuilding Company verified the report, says the New York Sun, and added that now there was good reason to believe that this country would be permanently in the field as a competitor of England and Japan in furnishing China's new navy, on which China has arranged to spend a great sum of money. The present contract is among the first that the Chinese government has let in its new naval expenditures. The award followed directly upon the visit here last summer of Prince Tsai Hsun, the uncle of the infant Emperor of China and head of the reorganized Chinese navy. With the Prince was Admiral Sah, the real brains of the navy, who, with some of the officers of the Prince's staff, was very active visiting shipbuilding yards.

The new cruiser is to be of the same class as one the contract for which has just been given to an English shipbuilding firm. It will be between 4,000 and 5,000 tons, of high speed and equipped with 8- and 6-inch guns, besides the lighter battery of rapid-firers. The letting of this first contract to an American firm particularly interests Japan, because the Kawasaki Dockyards Company, of Kobe, a private firm and the largest shipbuilders in Japan, had hitherto shared exclusively with England the trade in Chinese ships of war. England has been the builder of whatever higher class cruisers the Chinese navy now possesses.

It was said that the awarding of the contract for the cruiser's guns and armor to the Bethlehem Steel Company presaged further orders of the same material in the future. Charles M. Schwab met Prince Tsai Hsun when he landed in San Francisco last September, and the Prince traveled with Mr. Schwab in his private car on his tour of the country.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The 26,000-ton battleship Arkansas, one of the most powerful warships in the world, will be launched at Camden, N.J., Jan. 14. She will be christened by a daughter of Congressman Robert B. Macon, of Arkansas.

The torpedoblast destroyers Paulding, Roe and the Terry arrived at New Orleans, La., Jan. 10, from Key West, Fla., after a fast run. The boats made the trip from the Mississippi Bar to the city, about 116 miles, in four hours and fifty minutes, navigating South Pass in a dense fog and making two stops.

The Des Moines left St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for Boston, on Jan. 11, and not on Jan. 9, as previously reported.

The U.S. torpedoblast Burrows, which returned to the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N.J., Jan. 11, from its trial trip off the Delaware Capes, is credited with a speed of thirty-four knots an hour.

A flareback from the boiler of the torpedoblast destroyer Roe occurred at New Orleans, La., Jan. 10. It is believed that oil was fed into the boiler by mistake, creating sufficient gas to cause the explosion. The accident is said to be not serious.

Permission was given by the Secretary of the Navy Jan. 10 to the court-martial which is trying Major Henry C. Davis, U.S.M.C., on the charge of insubordination, to adjourn subject to the call of the presiding officer of the court. The court will reconvene when Mrs. Davis, mother of the Major, arrives in Philadelphia, probably Jan. 18.

The torpedoblast destroyer Paul Jones, according to a press despatch, rammed and nearly sank the Stewart during mimic war tactics in the Santa Barbara Channel late on the night of Jan. 10. The Stewart's bow was cut almost off, the watertight compartments alone saving the little vessel from sinking. A night attack was made on the cruisers California and South Dakota by nine torpedoblasts, representing the enemy. The cruisers' searchlights played incessantly on the channel, finally picking up the Paul Jones, commanded by Lieut. Frank McCommon. The Paul Jones, thus eliminated by the rules of the game, sought to cover the advance of the Stewart, commanded by Lieut. William P. Little. Her turn was too short, however, and she crashed into the Stewart. Perfect order prevailed among the crew, and the Stewart proceeded to anchor under her own power. The Paul Jones was only slightly injured by the collision.

The Pacific Torpedo Fleet, comprising the Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Rowan, Goldsborough, Fox and Davis, sailed from San Diego, Cal., on the afternoon of Jan. 6 for a stay of two weeks in Northern waters. At Santa Barbara Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, in command, will have a conference with Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas relative to plans for battle and target practice. At the conclusion of the maneuvers the flotilla will return to San Diego Harbor and remain for two weeks for repairs, which will include the overhauling of the fire-control system. Following that it will proceed to Beecher's Bay, to get in preparation for the spring target practice. On Thursday evening, Jan. 5, at the U. S. Grant Hotel in San Diego, Mr. and Mrs. George B. King, of New York, entertained at dinner in honor of Lieutenant Commander Richardson and some of his officers. Among those present were Ensign Seymour E. Holliday, Ensign Ernest F. Buck, Lieut. Hayne Ellis, Mrs. Nell Wichmann, of Berlin, and George W. Orr, of South Carolina.

The following was the decree of completion on Jan. 1, 1911, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Florida, 86.67; Utah, 94.3; Wyoming, 48.6; Arkansas, 55.4; Battleship No. 35, 0.0. Torpedoblast destroyers—Sterett, McCall, 99.1; Burrows, 96.3; Warrington, 92.7; Mavrant, 91.3; Monaghan, 61.7; Trippe, 87.0; Walke, 77.5; Ammen, 82.0; Patterson, 57.9; Fanning, 0.0; Henly, 0.0; Beale, 0.0. Submarine torpedoblasts—Carp, 78.2; Barracuda, 78.2; Pickrel,

71.03; Skate, 70.92; Skipjack, 74.9; Sturgeon, 71.8; Thrasher, 26.9; Tuna, 47.6; Seal (Lake), 73.7. Collier—Neptune, 66.2. *Delivered Boston Yard Dec. 12, 1910.

The affiliated trades in Brooklyn, N.Y., have begun an active agitation to have the battleship New York constructed at the navy yard, New York, and have decided to raise a fund to keep up the agitation. At a meeting of these trades it was voted to send seventy-five thousand letters to influential business men and members of the House of Representatives throughout the country asking for their co-operation. The workmen say they can show that better warships can be constructed at a smaller cost than at the private yards, where the element of profit to the contractors has to be taken into consideration.

P.A. Surg. Francis M. Munson, U.S.N., according to a press despatch from Vallejo, Cal., appeared before a G.C.M. at Mare Island Jan. 12, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The charges, it is said, arose in connection with the accused officer's actions in Honolulu while the naval auxiliary cruiser Buffalo was on its way here from Manila, six weeks ago.

Closely following the loss of the propellers of the battleships Michigan and South Carolina was a wireless from the U.S. gunboat Dubuque on Jan. 12 of the loss of her port propeller on the above date, due to the breaking of her shaft, while steaming about 200 miles from Nassau, on New Providence Island, in the Bahama group. The Navy Department ordered the seagoing tug Patapsco, at New York, to proceed at once to Nassau to convey the Dubuque to Hampton Roads. The Dubuque at the time of the accident was under orders to proceed to Guantanamo, and was destined to relieve the Tacoma in West Indian and Central American waters.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Col. William P. Biddle, Commanding, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Tacoma, sailed Jan. 9 from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Paulding, Roe and Terry, arrived New Orleans, La., Jan. 9.
Drayton, arrived Jan. 10 at New Orleans, La.
Hannibal, arrived Jan. 9 at Pensacola, Fla.
Panther, sailed Jan. 10 from Charleston, S.C., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Dixie, arrived Jan. 9 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Lamson, Smith, Reid, Flusser, Preston, Vulcan, Ajax and Celtic, arrived Jan. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Truxtun, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Davis, Fox, Goldsborough and Rowan, sailed Jan. 11 from Santa Barbara, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.
Supply, arrived Jan. 13 at Guam.
South Carolina, arrived Jan. 12 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Caesar, sailed Jan. 12 from Sewall Point, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Michigan, lost a propeller and shaft at sea, on the 10th inst., and is proceeding to Hampton Roads, where the vessel is expected to arrive about the 14th inst.
Chester, arrived at Guantanamo Jan. 12.
Dubuque arrived at Nassau Jan. 12.
Wilmington, arrived at Canton, China, Jan. 13.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Sent to Senate Jan. 9, 1911.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. George T. Pettengill to be a lieutenant commander from Oct. 14, 1910, vice Manion, retired.
Lieut. William T. Lightle to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1910, vice Marston, who was due for promotion but retired before qualifying therefor.
P.A. Paymr. William C. Pite to be a paymaster from May 25, 1910, vice Wallace, retired.
P.A. Paymr. James A. Bull to be a paymaster from Aug. 2, 1910, vice Biscoe, promoted.
Asst. Surg. Charles J. Holeman to be a passed assistant surgeon from Sept. 21, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.
The following citizens to be assistant surgeons from Dec. 24, 1910, to fill vacancies: Chester McI. George and Luther Sheldon, jr.
Le Roy N. Taylor to be a chaplain from Dec. 23, 1910, to fill a vacancy.
Boatswain Andrew Madsen to be a chief boatswain from May 16, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service as a boatswain.
Machinist Arthur T. Percival to be a chief machinist from March 8, 1910, upon the completion of service, as a machinist of six years, plus service of one year during suspension from promotion after failure at examination.
Major Charles J. Long to be a lieutenant colonel U.S.M.C. from Oct. 11, 1910, vice Barnette, promoted.
Ensign Ernest Durr to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.
Lieut. (J.G.) Ernest Durr to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1910, vice Mitchell, promoted.
Asst. Surg. Harry A. Garrison to be a passed assistant surgeon from June 27, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.
Asst. Paymr. Thomas P. Ballenger to be a passed assistant paymaster from Jan. 2, 1911, vice Mayo, promoted.
Robert W. Clark to be an assistant paymaster from Jan. 3, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
The following midshipmen to be ensigns from June 6, 1910, to fill vacancies: Frederick H. Babcock, Walter Smith, George H. Emmerson, John A. Nelson, James L. Kauffman, Robert A. Burg, William D. Brereton, jr.; William R. Munroe, Greer A. Duncan, Arthur S. Carpenter, Jules James, Howard B. Meclary, Charles L. Best, Lloyd C. Stark, Eddie J. Estess, James D. Moore, David F. Ducey, Donald T. Hunter, Edwin Guthrie, James D. Smith, Joseph B. Clark, Kenneth Heron, Samuel S. Payne, Allan G. Olson, Herbert B. Labhardt, Leland Jordan, jr.; Edward G. Blakeslee, Worrall R. Carter, John C. Jennings, Henry B. Le Bourgeois, Laurence S. Stewart, Robert E. Rogers, Franklin P. Conger and Aquilla G. Dibrill.

G.O. 95, DEC. 16, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

On Dec. 31, 1910, the home yard of the U.S.S. West Virginia will be the navy yard, Puget Sound, instead of the navy yard, Mare Island. G.O. 71, July 8, 1910, is modified accordingly.

CORRECTION TO S.O. 63, OCT. 8, 1910.

In Par. 2, line 2, strike out the word "letters" and substitute therefor the word "numbers," making this line to read, "the signal numbers given in the Navy Register of Jan. 1, 1911, will." Upon receipt of this order S.O. 63 will be corrected accordingly.

G.O. 96, DEC. 23, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

The department directs that hereafter no cartridge case gun be fired with a mechanism that does not have the firing pin completely housed.

As the firing pins of all screw breech mechanisms are directly in the rear of the primers when the plug is closed but not rotated, the utmost care is enjoined to see that the firing pin and all its parts are in good condition, as the failure of a part of the mechanism might permit the firing of the gun before the plug is rotated.

The danger of a broken firing pin point, or the fusing of

the metal on the breech plug face, due to a primer blow-back, must constantly be kept in mind and guarded against. Attention is invited to S.O. 46 of Nov. 13, 1903, directing that force beyond the use of the hand be not used in loading cartridge cases into guns.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Sec. of the Navy.

G.O. 97, DEC. 29, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes an Executive Order dated Dec. 29, 1910, which says:

"No officer or employee of the Government shall, directly or indirectly, instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or classes of persons, with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the boards of examiners for the diplomatic and consular services. The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the Service."

G.O. 98, JAN. 3, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

In order that all men in the naval service may be properly drilled in first aid, thereby promoting military efficiency primarily, and secondarily on humanitarian grounds, preventing infection and prolonged disability, it is directed that hereafter instruction therein shall be given by divisional officers to the enlisted men under their immediate command.

The periods for such instruction will be of ten minutes' duration twice each week, when practicable, to follow or form part of the exercises of a regular drill period, and will be limited to the following subjects:

(a) Control of hemorrhage; (b) application of occlusive dressings; (c) resuscitation of the apparently drowned. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery will issue detailed information covering the above points and the necessary dummy dressings. Commanding officers will direct that divisional officers be instructed by the medical officers of their respective commands in the details of first aid drills as may be necessary.

G. v. L. MEYER, Sec. of the Navy.

S.O. 74, DEC. 21, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

The following names have been assigned Torpedoblast Destroyers Nos. 37 to 42:

No. 37, Fanning; No. 38, Jarvis; No. 39, Henley; No. 40, Beale; No. 41, Jouett; No. 42, Jenkins.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Sec. of the Navy.

S.O. 75, DEC. 23, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Such part of S.O. 53, dated July 12, 1910, as relates to the U.S.S. Boston and the U.S.S. Concord is annulled, and these vessels will be retained on the Navy list.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 76, DEC. 24, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

When articles of supplies or equipment are loaned to a ship by a yard department for use in work to be performed by the ship's force and are lost by such force, or are damaged or worn out while in possession of the ship's force to an extent beyond what would constitute a reasonable wear and tear in the performance of the work indicated, they must be replaced by like articles, the cost of said articles to be charged against the allotment of the ship's department concerned. If similar articles are not in store on board the ship, they shall be procured on ship's requisition submitted for that purpose, upon the face of which requisition shall be noted the words: "To replace articles borrowed from yard department and lost (or damaged) by ship's force." Commandants are authorized to approve such requisitions, in advance of the bureau's approval, for articles in store for issue at the yard. In every case where such a loss is so great as to be unreasonable, in the opinion of the commandant, that officer shall order a board of survey to determine the cause and responsibility therefor, provided he can do so before the departure of the ship in question from the yard. If the ship departs before this board can meet, the commandant shall report the case to the bureau concerned, by letter, for such further action as the Department may order.

G. v. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 77, JAN. 3, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Army transport Ingalls, having been transferred to the Navy Department from the War Department, is added to the Navy List from Dec. 23, 1910, and her name changed to U.S.S. Yosemite.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 79, JAN. 3, 1911, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

This order announces the death of Commodore James H. Gillis, U.S.N., retired, at Melbourne Beach, Fla., Dec. 6, 1910, and gives his record, as heretofore noted in our columns.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 6.—Ensign R. C. Giffen when discharged treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.; to duty Wisconsin.
Ensign M. J. Torlinski detached duty Wisconsin; to duty Wheeling.
Surg. A. W. Dunbar detached duty Naval Dispensary, Mills Building, Washington, D.C., and will continue other duties.
Chief Btan. S. W. Gardener, retired, detached duty as inspector of coal, Baltimore, Md.; to home.
Chief Mach. T. D. Healy to duty Reserve Torpedo Division, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Chief Mach. G. W. Johnson detached duty Panther; to home and wait orders.
Mach. G. R. Thompson detached duty Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston, S.C.; to duty Panther.
Mach. J. M. Berlin detached duty Dolphin; to temporary duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Mach. J. Quill when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to duty as inspector of coal, Baltimore, Md.
JAN. 7.—Lieut. Comdr. M. H. Signor to duty as inspector of ordnance in charge, naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.
Lieut. G. T. Pettengill detached duty Wheeling; to duty connection fitting out Utah, and duty on board as ordnance officer when placed in commission.
Lieut. H. H. Royall detached duty naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; to duty Wheeling as executive and navigator.
Med. Dir. P. Fitzsimons detached duty naval retiring board, navy yard, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.
Med. Insp. J. G. Field to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Med. Insp. G. Pickrell to duty in command of the naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.
Surg. L. L. Von Wedekind detached duty in command of the naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to special duty in connection with the marine recruiting rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.
Mach. D. R. Shackford detached duty Louisiana; to United States temporary duty under instruction.
Mach. B. B. Sanford, jr., detached duty Nebraska; to United States temporary duty under instruction.
Mach. W. Lau detached duty Rhode Island; to United States temporary duty under instruction.
Mach. C. D. Welker detached duty Montana; to United States temporary duty under instruction.
Mach. J. E. Burger detached duty Patuxent; to United States temporary duty under instruction.
Mach. W. M. Shipley detached duty Birmingham; to United States temporary duty under instruction.
Mach. J. C. Parker detached duty West Virginia; to temporary duty Independence under instruction.
Mach. O. O. Hathaway to temporary duty Franklin under instruction.
Mach. R. H. Bush detached duty Truxtun; to temporary duty Independence under instruction.
JAN. 8.—SUNDAY.
JAN. 9.—Midshipman T. S. Wilkinson, jr., detached duty South Carolina; to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.
Note.—Comdr. J. F. Luby died Jan. 8, 1911, while in command of the Des Moines, in the vicinity of the Cape Verde Islands.
JAN. 10.—Capt. F. A. Wilner, retired, placed upon the retired list of the Navy from Jan. 6, 1911.
Comdr. H. R. Hines to duty command Glacier.
Surg. M. S. Guest, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 6, 1911.

JAN. 11.—Lieut. D. A. Weaver detached duty command Salmon; to temporary duty Lancaster, connection crew of the Utah, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Lieut. J. Downes, Jr., detached duty Dolphin; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. H. Leahy detached duty naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md.; to duty Dolphin as executive and navigator.

Lieut. (Jr. Jr.) K. Whiting detached duty command Tarpon; to duty connection Seal, and duty in command when placed in commission.

Ensign W. G. Child detached duty Castine; to duty command Salmon.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Strite to Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation.

Chief Corp. J. M. Simms to duty naval yard, Norfolk, Va.

Note.—Passed Asst. Surg. J. Flint died at the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 11, 1911.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. S. Sweeney disappeared. Absent without authority since June 6, 1910.

Eisner, E. Hosinger dismissed the U.S. naval service from Dec. 13, 1910.

JAN. 12.—Lieut. F. B. Freyer detached naval station, Guam, M.I.; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. W. Barnett, Jr., detached Castine; to command Tarpon.

Paymr. W. B. Rogers detached Kansas; to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymr. C. J. Poples detached bureau of Supplies and Accounts and to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., connection fitting out Utah and duty on board when placed in commission as pay officer.

Passed Asst. Paymr. L. W. Jennings, Jr., detached as pay officer of the Missouri and New Jersey; to duty Kansas as pay officer.

Asst. Paymr. H. L. Beach detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty as pay officer of the Missouri and New Jersey.

Paymr. Clerk W. H. Crap appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Kansas, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk W. C. Wood appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Missouri and New Jersey, revoked.

Cable from Asiatic Fleet.

Comdr. C. M. Fahs detached command Rainbow; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Carp. F. J. Wilson detached Monterey; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Gun. T. Nyland detached Monterey; to home.

Gun. W. O. King detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to Monterey.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 5.—Second Lieut. F. H. Drees ordered to appear for examination for promotion, Jan. 6, 1911.

JAN. 6.—Capt. E. H. Ellis authorized to return to United States via Europe and granted thirty days' delay en route.

Second Lieut. C. D. Barrett granted ten days' additional leave.

JAN. 7.—Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole granted eight days' additional leave.

Second Lieut. E. H. Morse orders Dec. 16, 1910, modified; to duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., upon expiration of leave.

JAN. 9.—Capt. Logan Tucker, A.Q.M., relieved from duty as member of a general court-martial, Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama, detached to United States and report arrival to Commandant, U.S.M.C.

First Lieut. R. L. Shepard appointed A.Q.M., U.S.M.C., for duty as post quartermaster, Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., relieving Captain Tucker.

S.O. 66, JAN. 5, 1911, U.S.M.C.

Announces dates of qualification of officers and enlisted men as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 5.—A sub-board is ordered to convene at South Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 16, 1911, for the examination of 1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble for promotion. Detail for the board: Sr. Capt. W. E. Reynolds and Capt. J. H. Brown.

First Lieut. A. L. Gamble ordered to report at South Baltimore, Md., on Jan. 16, 1911, for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Boyle granted fifteen days' leave en route to Pamlico.

Second Lieut. R. C. Weightman, leave deferred until the completion of Lieutenant Gamble's examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. T. G. Crapster detached from the Manning upon his return to duty from leave and ordered to the Rush.

Second Lieut. C. M. Gabbett detached from the Rush upon relief and ordered to report to Sr. Capt. F. M. Dunwoody on Feb. 6, 1911, at Port Townsend, Wash., for examination for promotion. Upon completion of examinations ordered to the Pamlico.

A sub-board is ordered to convene at Port Townsend, Wash., on Feb. 6, 1911, for the examination of 2d Lieut. C. M. Gabbett and 3d Lieut. R. P. Munro for promotion. Detail for the board: Sr. Capt. F. M. Dunwoody and Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker.

Third Lieut. R. P. Munro ordered to report to Sr. Capt. F. M. Dunwoody at Port Townsend, Wash., on Feb. 6, 1911, for examination for promotion.

JAN. 6.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. L. J. Ker granted seven days' leave.

JAN. 7.—First Lieut. of Engrs. T. G. Lewton detached from duty on the Algonquin and granted sixty days' leave on account of sickness.

JAN. 9.—First Lieut. H. G. Fisher detached from the Yamacraw upon relief and ordered to the Manhattan.

Second Lieut. J. R. Besse granted five days' leave.

Capt. B. L. Reed detached from the Morrill upon relief and granted sixty days' leave.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton detached from the Seneca as of the date of his temporary orders to duty on the Algonquin.

JAN. 10.—Capt. of Engrs. E. P. Webber granted ten days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina detached from the Alert upon relief and ordered to the Rush.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Curtiss detached from the Bear upon expiration of leave and ordered to the Winona.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. David detached from the Winona upon relief and ordered to the Alert.

JAN. 11.—A board is convened to investigate and report upon the stranding of the Manning on Jan. 10. Detail for the board: Sr. Capt. F. M. Dunwoody and Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. F. Hahn ordered to return to Onondaga upon the reporting for duty on the Pamlico of Lieutenant of Engineers Coyle.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 11, 1911:

Third Lieut. of Engineers Hugh B. Robinson to be second lieutenant of Engineers from June 5, 1910, vice Davis, promoted.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Martin A. Doyle to be second lieutenant of Engineers from Nov. 1, 1910, vice Hepburn, resigned.

The nominations of the following cadets to be third lieutenants, to fill original vacancies, were sent to the Senate Jan. 9, 1911:

Cadets Charles E. Anstett, Pa.; Roy A. Bothwell, N.Y.; Wilfrid N. Derby, N.J.; Clarence H. Deuch, Mich.; Wilmer H. Eberly, Pa.; Henry G. Hemingway, D.C.; Charles F. Kniskern, N.Y.; Thomas S. Klinger, D.C.; Russell Lord Lucas, N.Y.; C. Mueller, Wis.; Joseph E. Stike, Wis.; Jeremiah A. Starr, N.Y.; William K. Scammell, D.C.; John M. Trick, Jr., Mich.; Stephen S. Yeandle, Ga.; Frederick A. Zscheuchler, Md.

Cadet Engineers to be third lieutenant of Engineers to fill original vacancies: Francis C. Allen, N.Y.; Milton R. Daniels, D.C., and Benjamin C. Thorn, N.Y.

Reports of small-arms target practice of the Revenue Cutter Service for the six months' period ending Dec. 10, 1910, are

being received at the headquarters of the Revenue Cutter Service Division of the Treasury Department. The records made by contestants show a marked improvement generally, and are much better than those of previous periods. The medals and badges, provided for at the last session of Congress in recognition of the winners in these sharpshooting contests, have not yet been received from the manufacturers, but are expected to arrive within a few weeks at the Department, when they will be promptly issued.

An board of examination has been ordered to meet at the Depot, R.C.S., Arundel Cove, Md., on Jan. 16, to examine 1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble for promotion to the grade of captain.

The board will consist of Sr. Capt. William E. Reynolds, Superintendent Construction and Repair, Baltimore, Md., and Capt. James H. Brown, commanding Depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

Another board has also been ordered to meet at Port Townsend, Wash., on Feb. 6, 1911, for the purpose of examining 2d Lieut. C. M. Gabbett and 3d Lieut. R. P. Munro for promotion to the next higher grade, respectively.

Capt. Francis M. Dunwoody and Capt. of Engrs. James H. Chalker have been detailed for this board.

After due consideration of the needs of the Service for the year 1911, the Treasury Department has decided not to hold an examination for promotion to cadetships in the R.C.S. School of Instruction, Port Turnbull, Conn. There will, however, be a class for 1912, and examinations for appointment conducted accordingly. There are now two vacancies in the cadet engineer corps, and the Revenue Cutter Division expects to hold an examination in the spring, probably in April, to fill these places.

Jan. 10 revenue cutter Manning was ordered to Portland, Ore., for some minor repairs. While steaming up the Columbia River the vessel struck lightly on Pillar Rock, where the channel turns abruptly, and sustained damages, which, however, are not considered very serious. The Department has ordered a board of inquiry, consisting of Capt. F. M. Dunwoody and James H. Chalker, to investigate the accident and fix the responsibility, if any.

The Army Appropriation bill, which was reported to the House on Thursday of this week, carries a provision authorizing the Secretary of War, when, in his opinion, accommodations are available, to furnish transportation on vessels of the Army Transport Service to the officers, employees and enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service, and for their families, without expense to the United States.

The U.S. revenue cutter Seneca, used as a derelict destroyer, left Quarantine shortly after 10 o'clock a.m. Jan. 10 to go to the assistance of the schooner Harold B. Cousens, which went ashore off Barnegat Jan. 9.

Captain Ueberroth, of the revenue cutter Gresham, at Woods Hole, Mass., reported by wireless on the night of Jan. 7 the loss of the schooner Silver Hoels, which went ashore on Nantucket Shoals on Jan. 5, and the rescue of her crew in a destitute condition. "Vessel abandoned and crew taken off by revenue cutter Gresham, and now on board destitute," said the message.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Diego, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARLEY—Capt. G. L. Carder. Astoria, Ore.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.

MACULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACLINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carder. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Orisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SERENITY—Capt. C. C. Carr. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. J. Haake. Seal Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 12, 1911.

Semi-annual examinations begin at the Naval Academy on Jan. 23. This is a particularly anxious time for the members of the fourth class.

The typhoid fever cases at the Naval Academy are nearly all well. The report of the medical commission to ascertain the causes of the typhoid has not yet been made public.

Another step toward breaking up the sale of liquor to midshipmen was taken here on Saturday when Philip Guenot, proprietor of Guenot's Hotel, was placed under arrest. The warrant was sworn out by State's Attorney Nicholas H. Green on information furnished him by Superintendent John M. Bowyer, of the Naval Academy. It charges the accused hotel keeper with selling liquor to a midshipman and with selling liquor to a minor, Mdan. Paul A. Stevens, of Dover, Del., is the prosecuting witness, he having been the youth whose indulgence in liquor led to the recent investigation at the Naval Academy and the punishment of Stevens. Mr. Guenot waived a preliminary hearing and was released in the amount of \$500 bail for appearance at the April term of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county. It is stated that he will make this a test case, pleading that the Legislature cannot prevent him from selling liquor to a midshipman over the age of twenty-one.

Several midshipmen who were not obliged to tell a board of Navy officers whether or not they had purchased intoxicants in Annapolis, as it might convict themselves of an offense against the Naval Academy regulations, have had their names given to the local authorities by Superintendent Bowyer, and they were compelled to answer the questions in court. In the civil court they are not protected by this rule, as the purchase of intoxicants by minors or midshipmen does not involve them in any criminality. However, the midshipmen are dreading the ordeal. Many years ago a midshipman who had gotten liquor declined to give the name of the person from whom he obtained it on the theory that he was on his honor not to divulge it; as he had been accustomed, he ought to protect the man who had aided him. He found himself in a brief order, where a friend convinced him that it was not a personal matter, but one of governmental inquiry. He testified and was released from jail.

An order has been issued forbidding midshipmen to visit certain restaurants in Annapolis.

Mdan. L. J. Tillery, of the fourth class, of North Carolina, has resigned.

Seven fires, an unprecedented number in that period of time, have occurred in Annapolis within two weeks, all in the early hours of the morning, and most of them in unoccupied outbuildings and sheds. Five of these fires are believed to have been of incendiary origin. The most atrocious attempt was directed at the home of Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., on Maryland avenue, on Wednesday morning last. While one fire was raging in the northwestern part of the city another

was discovered in the pantry of Commander Karns's house. The window shutter was burned, as well as a small part of the house. Mrs. Karns, who with her two children and her mother occupied the house, believes that combustible material was put in the house through the pantry shutters, which were shut but not locked. Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Karns's mother, discovered the fire. She called for help, while Mrs. Karns attacked the fire with a bucket of water. Lieutenant Sayles, U.S.N., and two sailors, who were passing, responded and extinguished the flames with but little damage to the premises. Commander Karns is on sea duty, but is expected here soon. The theory is that the firebug wants to make work, as no robberies follow the incendiarism.

The University of Pennsylvania has announced that its team of sprinters and field men will come to Annapolis to meet the midshipmen in the field and track sports on Saturday, May 13. The Naval Academy authorities have not yet approved the Navy's schedule.

The football squad of the Naval Academy were given the privilege on Saturday night of accepting the invitation extended by Prof. N. M. Terry to go on a coon hunt. After a tramp of thirty miles over the hills and through the swamps of Anne Arundel in pursuit of elusive Brer Coon, twenty members of the team vowed that hunting was infinitely harder work than beating West Point on the gridiron and just about as much fun. The party left Annapolis in two launches and journeyed to Little Round Bay, on the Severn, about eight miles above Annapolis, and began a tramp about 10 o'clock Saturday night, with the moon high up in its second quarter, which lasted until 8 o'clock in the morning. The dogs did not succeed in treeling a coon, but they did run two of his tailed cousins, the "opossums," up trees and they were easily captured. William Heffer, an old-time colored hunter, was the guide, and proved himself a good one. His talk caused no end of amusement to the midshipmen. Midshipmen Loftin and Weems are Tennesseans and had had some experience with a coon hunt, but to the majority it was a complete novelty. One of the "opossums" was presented to the ebony guide, while the other was properly baked with sweet potatoes and graced the table at Bancroft Hall. Professor Terry is a genuine sportsman and footed the hunt all the way.

Friday afternoon Prof. H. C. Washburn, an instructor at the Naval Academy, was host at a tea at his apartments, No. 4, Officers' Mess, Naval Academy. He was assisted by Mrs. Schouler, wife of Admiral John Schouler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Auker, wife of Lieut. W. B. Van Auker, U.S.N. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Eli Kelly Cole, U.S.M.C., are the guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raby at their residence in Uphur Row, Naval Academy. Miss Adele Magruder, daughter of Commander Magruder, has been the guest of Miss Valentine Nelson. Mrs. J. Winslow Pickering, mother of Ensign Nelson W. Pickering, U.S.N., is visiting friends here. Mrs. Pickering has recently returned from an extended trip to Europe.

Mrs. Howard, wife of Rear Admiral Howard, U.S.N., held her first Tuesday "at home" this week. She was assisted by Miss Grace Howard, her daughter, and Miss Isabella Claude, sister of Mrs. Howard. Miss Howard, whose engagement to Lieutenant Commander Morton was recently announced, was the recipient of many good wishes and congratulations.

The Naval Academy basketball team was defeated here Saturday afternoon by the New York University team by the score of 26 to 24. It was the first defeat for the sailors this season, but the previous games were played with teams much their inferior. After three minutes of play Douglas, the big center on the Midshipmen's team, scored a neat basket, but this was almost immediately followed by one for the visiting team, and for a while each team would make a goal alternating, but by some of the cleverest team work, with swift combinations, the New Yorkers gained a lead which they held until the close of the first half, which ended with the score of 17 to 12 in their favor.

At the beginning of the second half the Navy started in with vim to overcome the lead and about the middle of the half tied the score, 20 to 20. Wenzell, right forward of the Navy team, made a basket after some very good team work, putting the Navy in the lead. But after another goal by the visitors, the New Yorkers, followed with one that seemed almost impossible, throwing it from about the center of the floor, and this put the New Yorkers once more in the lead. The game that followed was the most exciting ever witnessed here, each man trying for the one goal that would mean victory for his team. When the gong sounded the visitors had one more than the midshipmen, but the Navy had outplayed their opponents in the second half, scoring twelve points to their nine. The lineup:

Naval Academy. N.Y.U.

Wenzell, right forward. Smith, right forward

Bischoff, Hill, Abbott, left forward. Streussand, left forward

Douglas, Eriz, center. Murphy, McLaughlin, center

Jacobs, right guard. Girdansky, right guard

Eriz, Wild, left guard. Moore, left guard

Score, New York University 26, Navy 24. Goals, Wenzell (7), Hill, Douglas, Wilo, Murphy (4), Girdansky (3), Smith (2), Streussand (2), Moore (2). Goals from fouls, Wenzell (4), Streussand (2). Referee, Mr. Colli-flower, Georgetown. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

The third class defeated the fourth class at basketball in the second game of the series at the Naval Academy this (Thursday) afternoon by the score of 35 to 12. The plebes were outplayed, but at times would brace up and score a point or two. The first half ended with the score 24 to 8, in favor of the youngsters, but the second half was decidedly in favor of the third class. The teams were: Third Class—McKee, Loynchen, McQuire, Hall, Leahy; Fourth Class—Davis, Nelson, Popham, Reynolds, Harri, Myers, Wiltse. Score: Third Class, 35; Fourth Class, 12.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1911.

Major Styer's son left Sunday night for New York city to stay with friends until Jan. 10, when he will proceed to Fort Slocum and report for examination for admittance to the U.S. Military Academy. Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn has left on a brief leave, and during his absence Lieut. F. P. Jacobs will act as battalion adjutant.

Much interest is taken in the work of the post school. A room located in new machine-gun quarters has been furnished for the enlisted men's school. Chaplain S. R. Wood, assisted by Lance Corporal Ellis and Privates Gattis and Beckman, teach the respective classes.

The 29th Infantry band will take station at this post from Jan. 15 until Jan. 31. On the latter date it will proceed to Fort Porter for duty. This post is looking forward with pleasure to hearing some charming music.

Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, who has been on duty with the 10th Infantry, has returned to his company at this post. Rapid progress is being made by the quartermaster, Lieut. E. H. Wagner, in storing away ice for the warm weather. Details are made from the respective companies to perform the duty.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 11, 1911.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Grant and family, who spent Christmas week in Chicago, have returned, and the Prince and Princess Cantecuzene have since been visiting in Washington preparatory to sailing for Russia.

The Governors Island Ladies' Bridge Club held a meeting at Mrs. Paine's on Thursday afternoon, at which Mrs. Paine was elected president and Mrs. Fenton secretary and treasurer. It was decided to play on Mondays during the season, meeting at the residences of the various members. The first meeting was on Monday, the 9th, at Mrs. Robert H. Allen's.

The annual banquet of the Veterans Corps of Artillery and Military Society of the War of 1812, on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, held on Monday night at the Union League Club, in New York city, Col. Hobart K. Bailey, Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite and Capt. Charles W. Fenton were guests of the Corps. Colonel Bailey and Colonel Cronkhite responded to toasts after the dinner. Capt. and Mrs. A. La Rue Christie, who have returned from a European tour, visited friends on the post on Tuesday, en route for their station, Presidio of Monterey.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

In the Senate on Jan. 10 Mr. Warren, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report, to accompany S. 9331:

"The Committee on Military Affairs, which has had under careful consideration the bill (S. 9331) to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia and for other purposes, hereby reports the same to the Senate favorably and without amendment except as to title, and recommends that the bill be passed with title amended as follows:

"Make the title read: 'A bill to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, to provide officers for duty at military schools and colleges in the several states and territories, and for other purposes.'

"In the Sixtieth Congress a bill (S. 2671) authorizing extra officers for the Army was favorably reported to and passed by the Senate. The provisions of that bill (identical with the provisions of S. 1024, Sixty-first Congress) were as follows:

Be it enacted, That hereafter positions vacated by officers on the active list of the Army detailed for stated tours of duty, the usual length of which is not less than one year, in the General Staff Corps, not exceeding forty-two; as aids to general officers, not exceeding thirty-six; to college duty in the several states and territories, not exceeding one hundred; to duty with the Organized Militia, not exceeding one to each state, territory and the District of Columbia; at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., not exceeding seventy-five; upon recruiting service, not exceeding ninety-five; as instructors and staffs at the Special Service schools for officers at Fort Monroe, Va., Fort Riley, Kas., and Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not exceeding sixty; to duty with the civil government in the Philippines, with the Philippine Scouts, and with the Isthmian Canal Commission, not exceeding sixty; as military attachés abroad, not exceeding fifteen; at the military prisons, not exceeding fifteen; as acting judge advocates, not exceeding eight; other miscellaneous details, not exceeding fifty-seven; in all, not exceeding six hundred and twelve, shall be subject to the provisions of section 27 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, respecting the filling of such vacancies and the return of such officers to duty with their permanent arm, corps, or department: Provided, That all the details hereinbefore named shall be distributed among the several grades from colonel to second lieutenant in the discretion of the President, subject only to the limitation that they shall be, as nearly as practicable, in the following proportions, to wit: Two colonels to three lieutenant colonels to five majors to nine captains to eight first lieutenants to seven second lieutenants.

"In the bill herewith reported the total number of extra officers provided for remains the same—612—but the number for Militia duty has been increased from fifty to about 300, and the distribution as to grade of officers has been changed materially, as shown by the following table:

Table showing comparison between extra officers' bill (S. 1024) and proposed substitute (S. 9331).

A, whole army; B, extra officers' bill; C, substitute; D, extra officers' bill; E, substitute.

Grade.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Colonel	124	36	23	6	3.7
Lieutenant colonel	147	54	26	9	4.3
Major	423	90	78	15	12.5
Captain	1,278	162	228	26	37.5
First lieutenant	1,423	144	257	24	42.0
Second lieutenant	126	20
Total	3,395	612	612	100	100.0

"Another change and improvement is in the manner of filling the vacancies caused by the provisions of the bill, by distributing them over a period of five years, filling only twenty per cent in each year, and thus postponing the maximum cost until the fifth year. It is estimated that the cost will be about \$400,000 for the first year and about \$1,800,000 when all the vacancies shall have been filled.

"Your committee regards the passage of this bill as in the highest degree desirable. It will be observed by examination of the list of officers on detached duty given below that it is impossible materially to reduce these assignments. The total of officers on detached duty at the close of the last fiscal year was 728. The number provided for in this bill is only 612, but this will somewhat relieve the present situation. We have reached the point now where the number of officers on duty with their companies has been brought to the lowest point compatible with safety, and have gone even beyond it. At this moment there are many companies without any commissioned officers, and there can be no question that this state of things is one cause of the increase in desertions. On the other hand, it is not possible, as has been said, materially to reduce the number of officers assigned to detached duty. Most of them are on the staff at West Point and at the military schools, and there they must remain in undiminished numbers, as it is impossible to carry on the schools without them. No increase of detachments is possible, and the result is that the states are deprived of suitable officers for the drill and instruction of their Militia.

"Your committee is of the opinion that nothing is more important than the improvement of the Militia and the maintenance of its drill and discipline at the highest point. This cannot be done without the presence of officers of the Regular Army, who ought always to be young and active men, thoroughly able to perform these arduous duties in the best possible way. If we would keep our Army properly officered, maintain our military instruction at the point at which it ought to be maintained, and give proper attention to the training and development of our Militia, this bill, to remedy the present insufficiency of officers, is nothing less than an absolute necessity. These additional officers will all be required for active employment in time of peace, and if war necessitates an increase in the Army the corresponding increase of officers will not then be necessary, for those added by this bill to the existing force will all be immediately available. Of the total number of officers who were absent from their commands June 30, 1910, 728 were on detached service, as stated above. Of the officers on detached duty, 662, or all but sixty-six, were line officers, and 565 of the 662—more than eighty-five per cent.—were captains or lieutenants.

"In his message to the Sixtieth Congress the President (Mr. Roosevelt) invited attention to the fact that there were not enough officers" [Here follows a quotation from the message referred to].

"The honorable Secretary of War now serving (Mr. Dickinson), in his annual report for the year 1910, takes up the matter at some length, and, under the heading 'The need for more officers' (pp. 21-23), makes the following statement." [A quotation from the Secretary's report, heretofore published, follows here.]

"Attention is called to the Memorandum for the Secretary of War, printed in your committee's report of the Sixtieth Congress on the Extra Officers bill (S. Rept. No. 386).

"The bill reported (S. 9331) was referred to the

honorable Secretary of War for report, and was returned by him with the following favorable endorsement:

War Department, Washington, Dec. 16, 1910.
Sir: Referring to a bill (S. 9331, 61st Cong.) which has been referred to this department for report, I have the honor to recommend that this bill be substituted for Senate bill 1024, entitled "A bill to provide extra officers for the Army."

This bill differs from the extra officers bill in three main particulars:
First. That number of officers available for Militia duty has been increased from 50 to about 300, without increasing the total number provided for all purposes. The purpose of this is to enable the War Department to take a positive step in the direction of training the Organized Militia of the several states as a part of the first line of the national defense. This feature of the bill is strongly advocated by the National Guard Association of the United States, and it is believed that there is no one means by which the military forces of the United States can be improved in efficiency so great an extent at so little an expenditure as by the enactment of this particular feature of the bill.

Second. The distribution of rank among the 612 additional officers provided is prescribed in this bill to be in the same proportion as that now existing in corresponding grades throughout the whole line of the Army. This would reduce the number of field officers from 180, provided in the former bill, to 127 in this bill. This change is made because of objections which apparently developed in your committee to the greater number of higher ranking officers. It is thought to be very essential that, in adding any considerable number to officers to the Army, they should be distributed throughout the various grades in such proportions that they will at least not retard the existing slow promotion. To add officers only in the junior grades would have this effect, whereas to add them only in the higher grades would accelerate promotion to some degree.

Third. It is provided that the vacancies caused or created by the act shall be filled by appointments spread over a period of five years, 20 per cent. being filled in each year. This is in accordance with the provisions of other acts increasing the personnel of the Army, most recently the Engineer bill, and prior to that the Artillery bill. The purpose of this provision is obvious, namely, to provide that the new appointments shall be taken in gradually, and that a reasonable number of them shall come from the Military Academy. The effect will also be to postpone for five years the maximum cost of the bill, the cost being about \$400,000 the first year, and finally attaining \$1,800,000 at the end of five years.

In this connection attention is invited to pages 13 and 14 of the last Annual Report of the Chief of Staff of the Army, in which he recommends that the extra officers' bill be amended by striking out all the working after the enacting words and substituting that of the bill now under consideration, Senate 9331.

Very respectfully,
J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War.

PASSAGE OF SULLOWAY PENSION BILL.

On Tuesday, Jan. 10, the House of Representatives, under a suspension of the rules, passed the following bill:

A bill (H.R. 29346) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, sailors, officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico.

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late Civil War, or 60 days in the War with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, \$15 per month; 65 years, \$20 per month; 70 years, \$25 per month; 75 years or over, \$36 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this act: Provided, That pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving the pension under any other general or special act: Provided further, That no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this act.

Sec. 2. That the benefits of this act shall include any person who served the period of time therein specified during the late Civil War or in the War with Mexico, and who is now or may hereafter become entitled to pension under the Acts of June 27, 1890, Feb. 15, 1895, and the joint resolutions of July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906, or the Acts of Jan. 29, 1867, March 3, 1891, Feb. 17, 1897, Feb. 6, 1907, and March 4, 1907.

Sec. 3. That rank in the Service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Sec. 4. That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services rendered in presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions or securing any pension under this act.

The vote was 212 ayes, 62 noes. The Speaker, Mr. Cannon, descended to the floor and spoke in favor of the bill, as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, my vote upon this bill will be cast, not from the standpoint of personal popularity, but from the standpoint of a wise policy and of simple justice. [Applause.] You cannot have your cake and eat it, too. The law authorizes 100,000 men in the Regular Army. We have 80,000, and there is no power, in my judgment, that could make Congress increase that Regular Army by 20,000 more. Yet we have 90,000,000 of people. It has always been the policy of this Government to rely upon the great citizenship of the country for the public defense. It is not a cheap service. In that great struggle, the like of which the world never saw before, at least not in any civilized country, there were 2,200,000 men in the Union Army, or, counting re-enlistments, 2,800,000.

"It was a fierce struggle. Along the borderland and in the Southland it was said that they took from the cradle and the grave, the men of the South fighting valiantly, mistaken as they were, for what they conceived to be their rights. Oh, it is easy, as these men go under the ground and a new generation comes, especially in our great cities where there is a large population, by far the greater number of whom had no personal experience with that war, and where the voice of the Union soldier is not apt to be heard—it is easy to talk about the great cost of pensions. Yes, it is a great cost; but that great struggle, thank God, put all just contention between the North and South at rest, and you, as well as we, thank God at the great result. [Applause.] Since that great contest the wealth of the United States has increased from \$16,000,000,000 when Lincoln took the oath of office, after we have borne all expenditures, to \$125,000,000,000. I do not believe that the Representatives of the great citizenship of this country, North or South, will be criticized, or can be justly criticized, for this legislation.

"Four hundred and fifty thousand of this twenty-two hundred thousand still live, old—from sixty-two up to a hundred—most of them decrepit. Oh, yes; somebody in the United States Steel Corporation that has got ten millions or twenty millions would be a beneficiary. I know not whether such would take the pension or not, but the same argument would keep an officer of the Regular Army off the retired list. [Applause.] We

do not measure the merits of legislation in that way. Legislation must be general, and in the affairs of this world it is impossible to enact any legislation that will not have an exception when you come to enforce it. You never would enact a law or make an appropriation of any kind if the argument of my friend and colleague the Representative from Massachusetts was to be forceful. [Applause.]

"Already this year, after we have paid the expenses of this great Republic from the revenue laws of this country in the first six months, we have \$30,000,000 surplus, and it is fair to say that on the first day of July next that \$30,000,000 will be doubled to \$60,000,000. I quite agree with the statement that the calculation of the cost of this legislation is entirely too high; that it is on the largest possible basis; that if every man would be a beneficiary under it and every man would live to the end of the coming fiscal year, twelve months from now, it would be \$45,000,000. But cases cannot be disposed of so as to give the maximum, and 36,000 men will have crossed over to answer to the great roll-call on the other side, and that of itself would be \$3,600,000 to be deducted, in round numbers.

"I shall vote for this bill. [Applause.] Many men of many minds. I vote for it because I come from that Middle West, a small city where people know each other, the home of the Union soldier, the home of the citizen soldier; the patriotism which prompts men to respond to the call for service of a great Republic is there most abounding.

"In the great centers of population you would have difficulty in finding many people that know about the services of these men from recollection or from history. We are able to pay this amount.

"I say, in conclusion, from the standpoint of justice, aye, more, from the standpoint of patriotism; aye, more, from the selfish standpoint that in other great emergencies the citizen soldier shall be assured that when he is stricken by disease, weakened by age, hobbling along, he shall be remembered by the Government that would have died if it had not been for his and their services. [Applause.] I say it is a wise policy even from the selfish standpoint. [Applause.]

Mr. Fuller, of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, who reported the bill, said:

"No man upon that committee can know anything of the great number of pitiable cases that come before us every day for action and for needed relief. The committee have unanimously determined that the time has come when the Congress of this great nation should do justice to the defenders of the Union, and do what it can to make comfortable the declining years of those old soldiers by general legislation, that all may be treated alike. This bill would do away largely with the great number of special bills that we are reporting all the time for the action of Congress.

"More than a hundred of these old soldiers are passing over the 'Great Divide' every twenty-four hours. More than 3,000 every month are going into camp on the other shore, and we cannot in justice longer delay. Mr. Speaker, there ought not to be a vote against this bill in this House. There ought not to be a man in this House with so little gratitude to our country's defenders, so little red in his veins, as to stand up here and cast a vote against this little measure of relief that we are proposing to give them now. It is right, it is just, it is humane. It is not charity; it is justice."

Messrs. Calderhead, Dixon, Goulden and Madden spoke in favor of the bill, though Dixon and Madden favored a dollar a day pension and took this bill as the best they could get. Mr. Dixon said: "This measure, when enacted into law, will at once increase the pensions as follows: From \$12 per month to \$15, 93,589; \$12 to \$20, 184,577; \$15 to \$25, 101,778, and \$25 to \$36, 63,461. The increase granted to these men will, in one year, it is estimated, amount to \$45,489,468—a few less battle-ships or a reduction in our military and naval expenses will make up this extra expenditure."

Those who spoke against the bill were Representatives Longworth, Hobson, Gillett, Kendall, Weeks, Sims and Fitzgerald.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 9816, Mr. Flint.—To establish a Bureau of National Parks.

S. 9902, Mr. Warren.—For the construction of a chapel in or near the military reservation within Yellowstone National Park.

S. 9903, Mr. Warren.—To authorize the Sheridan Railway & Light Co. to construct and operate a railway, telegraph, telephone and trolley lines through the Fort Mackenzie Military Reservation.

S. 9904, Mr. Warren.—Granting certain rights of way on the Fort D. A. Russell Military Reservation at Cheyenne, Wyo., for railroad and county road purposes.

S. 9968, Mr. Nixon.—For the relief of the estate of the late John W. Clous, brigadier general, U.S.A.

S. 9988, Mr. Overman.—For the relief of Chalmers G. Hall, captain, 5th U.S. Cav.

S. 10164, Mr. Bradley (by request).—Providing for the discontinuance of the grade of post non-commissioned officer and creating the grade of warrant officer in lieu thereof. Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the grade of post non-commissioned staff officer, consisting of ordnance sergeant, post commissary sergeant, and post quartermaster, be, and is hereby, discontinued, and the grade of warrant officer created in lieu thereof, to be known as assistant ordnance officer, assistant commissary, and assistant quartermaster, respectively, with authority to act for the officer in charge of their respective departments at the post or station where he may be serving during temporary absence, and to sign all papers pertaining to the department except those pertaining to the money accounts. To be paid at the rate of \$100 per month, with the longevity pay and allowance of quarters, fuel, light, and so forth, of a second lieutenant. Warrants to continue in force without re-enlistment from date of appointment until completion of twenty-five years' service, when they will be placed on the retired list of the Army without application: Provided, That when a warrant officer becomes disabled for the performance of duty by reason of wounds, sickness, or other cause, he will be placed on the retired list, with seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances that he may be drawing at time of retirement: Provided further, That all post non-commissioned staff officers in the Service be appointed to warrant grade without further examination, and hereafter appointments to post non-commissioned staff officer as now conducted for the post non-commissioned staff officer: Provided further, That warrant officers be provided with a distinctive uniform, consisting of a loose-fitting square-cut sack coat and long trousers similar to that used by warrant officers of the Navy, colors and quality to be selected by the War Department: And provided further, That in order of rank and precedence of officers and non-commissioned officers they be placed in the same grade or immediately following "Veterinarians, Cavalry or Field Artillery."

H.J. Res. 263, Mr. Griest.—Creating a commission to consider and report upon a plan for the promotion of universal peace among nations by commemorating the 100th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

H. Res. 891, Mr. Calder.—That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House whether there is any evidence in the Navy Department of the existence of a combination or agreement among shipbuilders that

is operative to the disadvantage of the Government; also whether there is any evidence of a secret agreement among such shipbuilders respecting bids for contracts for warships.

H.R. 80574, Mr. Barreth.—That from and after the passage of this act petty officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list, who had creditable Civil War service in the Regular or Volunteer forces prior to April 9, 1865, shall be listed upon the retired list by reason of such service; provided, That if such advanced rank or rating shall not carry with it an increase of pay, or if there be no higher enlisted grade to which advancement may be made as herein authorized, then and in such cases said men shall receive an increase of pay of twenty per centum over and above the retired pay actually received by them, respectively, at the time of the passage of this act. Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any person in the Navy or Marine Corps, and that its provisions shall not operate to create any claim for back pay.

H.R. 80792, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—To protect American trade and American shipping from foreign monopolies.

H.R. 30895, Mr. Calder.—That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps shall have had sixteen years' honorable service, he may, upon his own application to the President, be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to two-fifths of the amount which he is receiving at the time his application is approved; that when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps shall have had twenty years' honorable service, he may, in like manner, be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to three-fifths of the amount which he is receiving at the time his application is approved; and further, that when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps shall have had twenty-five years' honorable service, he shall be placed upon the retired list with pay equal to three-fourths of the amount he is receiving at the time his application is approved, plus \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing, and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light. Sec. 2. That when an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps has had ten years' honorable service, and less than sixteen years, and has been incapacitated through disease or injury incident to the Service, he may, upon the recommendation of a board of survey, consisting of three officers, one of whom shall be a medical officer, be placed upon the retired list with pay, to be determined by multiplying three one-hundredths of the pay he may then be receiving by the whole number of years of honorable service he may have to his credit. Sec. 3. That in computing the necessary service for retirement, all service in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps shall be credited. Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts, so far as they are in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

H.R. 30898, Mr. Weeks.—That the President be authorized to appoint a professor of mathematics as an extra number in the corps of professors of mathematics of the Navy for duty at the Naval Academy as instructor in Spanish.

H.R. 30902, Mr. Moon, of Tennessee.—Appropriates \$20,000 for the extension and completion of Hooker Road from Saint Elmo up Lookout Mountain, in Hamilton Co., Tennessee, to United States reservation, Point Park, and battlefield on Lookout Mountain, and acceptance by cession of said roads by United States.

H.R. 30908, Mr. Weeks.—Ocean Mail Subsidy to South American ports.

H.R. 30987, Mr. Knowland.—To commission Clarence F. Dickenson a major in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army.

H.R. 31106, Mr. Foss.—For the relief of Ten Eyck Dewitt Veeder, commodore on the retired list.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1911.

The basketball season was reopened last Saturday with a game between the cadets and the Union College five, and the visitors scored the first victory of the season over the home team. The game was the closest yet played, the resulting score being 14-13. The following was the lineup:

West Point.	Union.	
Roberts	Forward	Heguenburg
McKinney	Forward	McKinstry
Surles	Center	Mick
Morris	Guard	Coward
Sutton	Guard	Fairbank

Goals from field, Roberts, McKinney (2), Surles (1); goals from fouls, Sutton (4), Coward (3); referee, Mr. Lawrence, Pennsylvania.

The first goal was not shot until the game was half over, when McKinstry scored for Union. Shortly afterward McKinney did likewise for West Point. At the close of the first half the score stood 7-6, in favor of the visitors. In the second period the playing was much faster, each team leading alternately, until within two minutes of the close, when Union took the lead. Amid the wildest excitement, the cadets vainly strove to even matters, but the basket remained out of range, and the whistle blew with the score standing as stated above, 14-13, in favor of Union. The home team was more fortunate in the opening hockey game of the season, played with Stevens Institute, in which they defeated their opponents by a score of 8 goals to 0. Harris scored the first point for his team, Viner adding another shortly afterward. It was not until late in the final period that the last goal was scored by Harmon, who succeeded in eluding the vigilance of Bartlett, goalkeeper for Stevens. The teams lined up as follows:

West Point.	Stevens Institute.	
Harmon	Center	Harris
Rosevear	Rover	Gangburn
Viner	Left wing	Lansdell
Sibert	Right wing	Murphy
Brown	Cover point	Howe
Royce	Goal	Jaskins
Gatchell	Goal	Bartlett

Goals, Harmon, Viner, Harris; referee, Lieut. G. C. Bartlett.

The hockey schedule for the season is: Jan. 14, Rensselaer; 20, Amherst; 21, 7th Regiment; Feb. 4, Pennsylvania; 11, Springfield Training School; 18, Trinity; 22, Williams.

Col. and Mrs. Keefer had as house guests for the holidays Miss Kathleen Baillie, of Tacoma, and Miss Julia Crosby, of Washington. On New Year's they entertained in their honor at dinner, when the guests included Cadets Danielson, Canady, Cain and H. B. Lewis.

A small informal cadet hop was given on Monday afternoon, Jan. 2. Call to quarters sounded on that evening at the usual hour and study was resumed. Mrs. Ruggles, at a cadet tea on Monday, for Miss Raeburn and Miss Kelton, was assisted by Mesdames Keefer, Morey and Rehkopf. Miss Clara Swift, daughter of Col. Eben N. Swift, and one of the debutantes in Washington society this winter, was a guest of Mrs. Rehkopf for the New Year's Eve hop. Miss Emily Chase, also attending the hop, was a guest of Mrs. Morey; the Misses Eugene and Aileen Fridard, prior to Miss Barratt.

The auction bridge club finished its tournament at Mrs. Robinson's on Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. Dunwoody and Mrs. Traub. On Wednesday Col. and Mrs. Holt gave a luncheon for Lieutenant Thomas, whose tour of duty at the Academy is finished. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Grove, Lieutenant Spaulding, Lieutenant Moore and Miss Tillman.

Among the guests entertained by Lieut. and Mrs. Manley at dinner on Thursday were Colonel Echols and his niece, Miss Jane Echols, of Huntsville, Ala., Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett, Mrs. George Bartlett and Lieutenant Richardson. The Reading Club met at Mrs. Farnum's on Thursday and listened to a paper on "The French in Africa," read by the hostess. Col. and Mrs. Holt entertained at luncheon for Professor Robinson, of Columbia University, on Friday, prior to his lecture to the fourth class on "The Great Lesson of History." On Friday Col. and Mrs. Tillman entertained at dinner for General Barry, Col. and Mrs. Sibley, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Col. and Mrs. Keefer.

The Friday bridge club finished a tournament last week, the first prize going to Mrs. Gordon, the second to Mrs. Ruggles. On Saturday Chaplain Travers entertained at dinner for Mr. McLachlin, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Batten, of Saint

Mark's, also of New York, among other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Manley. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody had as dinner guests Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Dunwoody and Lieutenant Allen. Mrs. George Bartlett entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones and Lieutenant Richardson.

Mrs. Nelly and Cadet Fleming received the guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening, which was a very informal and thoroughly enjoyable affair. Capt. and Mrs. Maybach have just returned from a five weeks' leave granted the Captain. Mrs. Henderson is visiting Major and Mrs. Robinson previous to her departure for Bermuda. Canon Chapman, Mrs. Traub's father, who is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Traub, has been seriously ill.

The news of the sudden death of Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, which occurred at his home in Johnstown, Pa., on Monday, Jan. 9, was a shock to all at the Point, to which he had been a frequent visitor since his retirement in 1909. General Dudley came to the post last month as the guest of Chaplain Travers to attend the annual mess dinner at the Officers' Club.

Mrs. Julia B. Glass, mother of Cadet Glass, of the fourth class, has been among guests recently registered at the hotel.

FORT BRADY.

Fort Brady, Mich., Jan. 5, 1911.

One of the most elaborate and most thoroughly enjoyed hops that was ever given at Fort Brady took place Saturday evening, Dec. 31, in the post gymnasium. The hall was most tastefully decorated for the occasion by Captain Knox, most ably assisted by Lieutenants Blasland and Rich. One would have thought that he was attending a Navy function in foreign ports from the profusion of different flags; over forty flags of various nations hung overhead, while the walls were covered with large garrison and post flags. The stage, occupied by the Nordyke orchestra, was literally enclosed by cedar trees, while others had made the entire gymnasium a bower. There were about a hundred guests present who enjoyed a floor that was perfection itself, in spite of the fact that the post quarterly athletic meet had been held in the gymnasium the previous morning.

At exactly twelve o'clock, buglers assembled in the center of the hall and sounded the Army farewell of "Taps" to the old year. The lights gradually dropped out, one by one, leaving the hall in perfect darkness at the last note died away. After a brief interval the first notes of "Reveille" burst forth in the darkness, and with it the lights gradually flashed on again, and the new year had begun. The commanding officer, Major L. L. Durfee, 26th Inf., requested all to assemble around the punch bowl, where he made a few most appropriate remarks, wished all a new year full of increasing gifts of health, happiness and contentment, and proposed toasts, to the President, to the continued peace, prosperity and good-will toward men of our great nation, to the new Governor of the great state of Michigan, and to the guests one and all. The Major concluded with the old Army toast—"How!"—re-echoed through the hall and heartily drunk by every one present, standing. At the conclusion of Major Durfee's fitting and greatly appreciated remarks and toasts, three rousing cheers and a tiger echoed through the gymnasium from his officers as a composite toast to him from all of them, and as an expression of their esteem, good wishes and loyalty.

The beautiful gowns and coiffures of the ladies, the profusion of flags, the full dress uniforms of the officers, made it a most pleasure-inspiring affair. Eight men of Co. F, in full dress uniform, were in attendance to look after the guests, who said that it was the most thoroughly appointed and enjoyed hop, with its supper, its punch, and its delightful music that has ever been given at Fort Brady.

The quarterly athletic meet of the previous morning was a most stirring affair, keenly contested throughout. Co. F was declared winner, having won every event except the tug-of-war which went to Co. H, and the standing broad jump which went to Co. G; Corporal Springer very appropriately won second place in the latter event for Co. F. The potato race was most exciting, Privates Mitchell and Wilson, Co. F, winning so close together that their last potato dropped simultaneously in their respective buckets, and in such remarkably good time that the closest one of their six competitors still had three potatoes out on the floor to go for. It was decided a "dead heat" for first place between the two Co. F men, who agreed to split the prize.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10, 1911.

The reception given Wednesday evening by the Commandant and Mrs. W. A. Marshall was one of the most brilliant and beautiful naval functions given here during the season. Music was furnished by the naval station band. The guests were received by Admiral and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Woodman and Mrs. James P. Parker. Punch was served by Mrs. Talbot Truxton and Mrs. Duncan Wood, and fruit punch by Mrs. Gaston and Mrs. J. P. Murdock. Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Patton served salads and Mrs. Du Bose and Mrs. Moses ices. Every officer and lady on the station and many friends from town attended, and the holiday cheer was in evidence in decoration and spirit. Officers from the Castine, Chester, Paducah and the submarines in the harbor participated in the pleasures.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz entertained at a dinner on the U.S.S. Severn on New Year's Day. The wardrobe was beautifully decorated with fresh flowers and evergreens. The guests included Surg. and Mrs. W. M. Garton, Miss Helen Du Bose, Miss Kate Du Bose, Ensign and Mrs. J. W. Barnett, P. A. Paymr, S. Legare Betha, P. A. Surg. I. F. Cohn and Lieut. S. B. Smith.

The annual New Year's sport at the St. Helena Station Saturday was one of the events of the year. In the cutter race between Companies I and K, a race straightaway for one mile, there were eleven men in each boat and they were well trained at the oar and the race was exciting. The prize was won by Company I. The second contest was a 100-yard dash, first prize won by A. B. Abbott, of Company I, second by F. Beard, of Company K. Reed and Adams, of Company W, won first in the three-legged race and Holer and Sloat, of Company O, second prize. First prize in the four-leg race was captured by Hanes, Neal and Swartz, of Company N, and Holer, Sloat and Grifhe, of Company O, carried off second prize. In the potato race Henning, of Company Q, won first and Norton, of Company I, second prize. Bug and Moore tied in the egg race and were awarded equal money. In the tug-of-war Company O carried off first prize. A handsome sterling silver toilet set encased in black Morocco, presented by the officers and members of Company A, at the marine barracks, Norfolk, to Sergeant Franklin at the expiration of his enlistment. Sergeant Franklin has the sincerest good wishes of officers and men of the command, especially Company A, of which he became first sergeant when a recruit company. Lieutenant Meade made the presentation. Sergeant Franklin has served continuously in the Marine Corps since 1896, and for conspicuous and extraordinary bravery under fire was awarded a medal of honor.

Mrs. Frank C. Cook returned Saturday from Portsmouth, N.H. Navy Yard, where she has been spending six weeks. The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Paducah entertained at dinner Sunday. The table was attractively decorated with white and pink roses and covers were laid for Ensign and Mrs. Maxfield, Miss Wilcox, Miss Aline Kelly, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Evelyn Hunt, of Washington, Miss Alice Hibbett, Surgeon Phillips, Lieutenant Nelson, Paymaster Dickinson and Ensigns Payne, Sherlock, Bricker and Jordan.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meade entertained last week at a New Year's party. Bridge was played and their guests were Major and Mrs. George C. Reid, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Kincaid, Capt. and Mrs. Sanderson, Lieut.

tenant Waller, Lieutenant Reno and Captain McGill, U.S.M.C.

A delightful affair was Mrs. W. Talbot Truxton's card party Saturday afternoon on the U.S.S. Franklin in honor of Mrs. Reynolds Hayden. Bridge whist was played and there were four tables. A dainty little work bag was presented at each table for the highest score and the winners were Mrs. Sumner, Miss Woolfolk, Mrs. Isaac T. Walker and Miss Dorothy Walker. Other guests were Mrs. Louis Maxfield, Mrs. Junius Wilcox, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. A. R. Court, Mrs. Charles McI. Tunstall, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. Garton, Miss Margaret and Kate Du Bose, Miss Jean Cooke, Miss Margaret Marshall, Miss Cornelia Truxton and Miss Margaret Parker.

On Saturday Mrs. William A. Marshall gave a luncheon to her sister, Mrs. Woodman. The appointments of the table were red, and carnations formed the centerpiece. Covers were laid for Mrs. Woodman, Mrs. A. M. Cook, Mrs. J. P. Parker, Mrs. William Du Bose, Mrs. G. C. Reid, Mrs. C. P. Shaw, Mrs. Richard Walker, Miss Mary Walker, Miss Castle and Miss Elizabeth Marshall. Surg. and Mrs. Joseph Guthrie and children, and Miss Mary Guthrie are spending a few days in Washington, D.C. Surg. I. W. Kite, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Kite and Miss Anita Kite, who are residing in Washington, left last week to spend a month in Pensacola, Fla. Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., left on Monday for Philadelphia on special court-martial duty.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 10, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. M. F. Walts left last Monday for Washington, D.C., where Colonel Walts is a member of the retiring board. Mrs. Chaffield has again been confined to the house with an attack of tonsillitis. Major E. W. Howe returned from Washington on Thursday. Lieutenants Coates, Abraham, Plasmeyer, O'Brien, Leonard and Yount have also returned from their Christmas leaves.

On Thursday Miss Gertrude Howe entertained for Miss Walts and Miss Elaine Walts with a genealogical party, followed by dancing. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Malone, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, the Misses Bishop, Bailey, Allen, Walts, Smythe, Abbott and McDonald, Lieutenants Stevens, Langwill, Coates, Rumbough, Miller, Captains Murphy and Parrott, Dr. Clayton, Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Van Riper, of Highland Park. Capt. and Mrs. Malone carried off the prizes. Mrs. Willard, mother of Mrs. O. R. Meredith, left for New England on Monday, accompanied by Miss Lelia McDonald, who returned to her school in New York. The Bridge Club met last week with Mrs. A. W. Brown. On Friday last Mrs. Moore gave a morning bridge of two tables for Mrs. McEford. Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. Meredith won the prizes. Others present were Mrs. Fries, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Scott. Mrs. O. S. Fries is entertaining her cousin, Mrs. McEford, and her uncle, Mr. Mills.

Capt. and Mrs. B. J. Tillman are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. The young lady arrived Friday last.

Mrs. Matthew Saville handsomely entertained on Friday from 4 to 6 in honor of Mrs. Willard and Miss Tarleton, the house guest of Mrs. Hugh Broadhurst. Mrs. J. B. McDonald poured tea and the hostess was further assisted by Miss Bishop, Miss Allen, Miss Emily Case, Miss Abbott and Miss McDonald. Among the guests from outside the post were Mrs. Case, Miss Case and Mrs. Brooke, from Deerpath Inn, Lake Forest; Miss Shields, the Misses Clark and Mrs. Patton, from Highland Park.

After the dance last Friday Capt. and Mrs. Malone entertained a jolly crowd at their quarters, giving a supper in honor of the Misses Walts. Those invited were Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Capt. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. McDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Capt. and Mrs. Crain, the Misses Howe, Bynthe, Abbott, McDonald, Bailey, Bishop, Allen, Walts, Tarleton, Moffet, Captains Parrott, Murphy, Ryan, Lieutenants Langwill, Leonard, Stevens, Hofmann, Coates, O'Brien, Rumbough, Yount, Abraham, Miller and Mr. Fessenden.

Lieut. A. R. Emery, 27th Inf., and his bride (formerly Christine McNab) have returned from three months spent in Idaho. En route to Sheridan they visited Mrs. Emery's brother, Capt. Alexander McNab, at Fort Douglas, Utah, and spent several days in Chicago before arriving here Monday.

Mrs. W. C. Rogers has been suffering from tonsillitis for several weeks. Capt. M. E. Saville's mother arrived in the post on Sunday. Lieut. R. B. Going returned from Birmingham, Ala., last Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Greene are spending a month's leave at Mrs. Greene's home in New York state with her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ira Quinby.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Jan. 10, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram returned Monday from a short leave spent in Chicago as the guest of Mrs. Robert Comstock.

The Garrison School for Officers, which suspended for the holidays, was reopened Tuesday. Including the post-graduate and the regular course, there are thirty-four officers in attendance. Lieut. Gordon R. Catts returned on Monday from a short leave spent in Chicago. Miss Florence Crain, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Caldwell, returned to her home in Chicago on Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen were hosts at a pretty dinner on Friday for Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Miss Frances Burlinson and Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman.

Major Powell O. Fauntleroy, who has been on a month's leave in New York, returned Friday, and resumed his duties as adjutant. Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Alderice gave a beautiful bridge party on Friday night for Major and Mrs. Samuel Seay, Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Crallé, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Mrs. L. J. Owen, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Schoeffel, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. B. W. Morian, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Miss Gertrude Morian, Lieut. C. B. Lewis, W. L. Reed and F. B. Carothers. Mrs. Alderice was assisted in serving by Mrs. Gowen and Mrs. Owen. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Coleman and Captain Crallé.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames returned Sunday from a ten days' leave, spent with relatives in St. Louis. Captain Eames is now on sick report with a bad cold and the grip. Lieut. Jesse Gaston went to Chicago to spend New Year's Day as the guest of friends and returned Wednesday. An informal hop was given by the officers' hop association in the post hall on Saturday night to see the Old Year out and welcome the New Year. Just before midnight the lights were gradually extinguished and "taps" was sounded. Just after midnight "reveille" was sounded, the lights flashed on with the New Year and everyone wished everyone else a Happy New Year. A large bowl of egg-nog was brought to the center of the ballroom and served with a toast to the New Year.

Col. and Mrs. H. E. Greene entertained at breakfast Sunday for Mrs. M. L. Forbes and Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman. Miss Llovd Frier went to Louisville, Ky., to be the house guest of Miss Margaret Druen and returned Thursday. Mrs. R. G. Caldwell left Friday for a week-end visit in Chicago as the guest of Mrs. Robert Comstock and returned to the post Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Shuman had as their house guests, Miss Helen Rosenthal, of Lafayette, Ind., from Monday until Wednesday.

Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf., with Mrs. Helmick and two children, arrived on Tuesday and rejoined the regiment. Captain Helmick has been in the 10th Infantry since 1895 as a first lieutenant and captain, and he left the regiment on detached service in 1908 to go to Fort Leavenworth to attend the Army School of the Line. After completing that course he was detailed to attend the War College in Washington, D.C., and has been there for the past year, graduating in September, 1910, since which time he has been on leave. He assumed command of Co. A on Wednesday, relieving Lieut. J. B. Shuman, who has commanded the company in his absence. Lieutenant Shuman remains on duty with the company. Lieut. Parker Hitt returned Tuesday for a twenty days' leave spent with relatives in Indianapolis. Lieut. E. G. Beuret also returned on Tuesday from a ten days' leave spent with his sister in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Harrell entertained with a jolly

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hop supper Saturday, after the dance, in honor of their house guest, Miss Florence C. Hoffmeier, daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Hoffmeier, to Sergt. 1st Class Reginald E. Taylor, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.

WALL—PROCTOR.—At Lexington, Ky., Jan. 1, 1911, Lieut. Austin P. Hall, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Marietta Aimes Proctor.

WILSON—MORRILL.—At Snow Hill, N.C., Dec. 27, 1910, Lieut. Durward S. Wilson, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Olive Morrill.

The commanding officer and Mrs. Henry A. Greene were at home on New Year's Day, from four to six p.m., to all the officers of the garrison, with their families and guests. Col. and Mrs. Greene received their guests in the main parlor and refreshments were served in the dining room. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. All the officers of the post attended in full dress uniform. Lieut. Frank M. W. Morison, of Fredonia, N.Y., Miss Gertrude Morison and Lieut. F. B. Carrithers, Lieut. R. L. Eichelberger returned Monday from a ten days' leave spent at his home in Ohio. Lieut. L. C. Rockwell, with his mother and sister, Mrs. John Little and Miss Elyaneth Little, returned from Cincinnati on Monday from a ten days' leave. They have been visiting Mrs. Herman Lackman, a sister of Mrs. Little.

The commanding officer and Mrs. Henry A. Greene were at home on New Year's Day, from four to six p.m., to all the officers of the garrison, with their families and guests. Col. and Mrs. Greene received their guests in the main parlor and refreshments were served in the dining room. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. All the officers of the post attended in full dress uniform. Lieut. Frank M. W. Morison, of Fredonia, N.Y., Miss Gertrude Morison and Lieut. F. B. Carrithers, Lieut. R. L. Eichelberger returned Monday from a ten days' leave spent at his home in Ohio. Lieut. L. C. Rockwell, with his mother and sister, Mrs. John Little and Miss Elyaneth Little, returned from Cincinnati on Monday from a ten days' leave. They have been visiting Mrs. Herman Lackman, a sister of Mrs. Little.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Garrett, with their daughter, left Thursday for Fort Niagara, N.Y. Lieutenant Garrett recently promoted from second lieutenant, 10th Inf., to the 29th Infantry, left to join that regiment. He has been on duty with the 10th for seven years.

Major and Mrs. J. H. Frier received on New Year's Day from twelve to one for the officers of the 1st Battalion and their families. Major Frier is in command of the 1st Battalion. Miss Margaret Druein, of Bardstown, Ky., is the house guest of Miss Lloyd Frier.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 7, 1911.

The new year opened most auspiciously with many at homes at the post, the most important affair being a reception given by Capt. and Mrs. J. McA. Palmer and Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh at the Palmer home, when, in addition to all the people at the garrison, many friends from town were in attendance. The rooms were gay with green and white throughout, and assisting in receiving was Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott. Early in the day all the officers went, according to custom, to make the formal call of the day on Col. and Mrs. Scott, who received them during the noon hour. Later the entire post was either receiving or calling all afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall and Lieut. and Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller received together at the Miller home, when a number of the young people from town and post assisted. Major and Mrs. Arrasmith kept open house, as did also Dr. and Mrs. Cook and their new baby and Lieut. and Mrs. Wieser. The post presented quite a gay appearance with the many visitors and the gay holiday trimmings of the homes. It was an ideal, bright, sunny winter day, which drew even a larger crowd than would otherwise have attended.

The date set for the marriage of Miss Adele Holley, daughter of Major and Mrs. Dwight N. Holley, of Fort Douglas, Utah, and Lieut. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, 5th Cav., now stationed at Fort Yellowstone, is Saturday, Feb. 18. The event will take place at the post and will be the first affair of the kind since the marriage of Miss Margaret Lane, sister of Mrs. A. C. Goodwyn, and Lieut. O. A. Saunders.

Col. Walter S. Scott left on Wednesday for Denver to take temporary command of the Department of Colorado in the absence of Gen. Earl D. Thomas, who was retired for age at that time. Colonel Scott will be away only till the vacancy is filled by appointment, as he is ranking colonel in the department. Major James M. Arrasmith is in command of the post during his absence.

Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline entertained last Wednesday at a dinner, followed by two tables of bridge, for Lieut. and Mrs. Wieser, Major Manley, Captain McNab, Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Baker. Capt. Garrison McCaskey, who returned Saturday from San Diego, where he spent the holidays with his parents, left on Thursday for Fort Leavenworth to be best man at the wedding of Miss Edith Burbank. Capt. John Love, who has been on recruiting duty in West Virginia for some two years past, has returned to the post to rejoin his regiment. Mrs. Love and the children will not be with the regiment till time for sailing from San Francisco next May. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert O. Seaman and Lieut. and Mrs. Paul O. Potter have moved into the newly built houses at the northwest end of the post, as the houses are much more modern than the old quarters.

Lieut. A. R. Emery, 27th Inf., and Mrs. Emery, guests of Capt. A. J. McNab for some time, left Jan. 2 for their home in Idaho. Mrs. A. E. Jones, who has spent the holidays here with Lieut. and Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott, has gone to Santa Barbara to spend the rest of the winter.

FORT SEWARD.

Fort Seward, Alaska, Dec. 28, 1910.

Christmas in this far-off Northern station has been a season of pleasure. There were several Christmas trees and the afternoon before Christmas the entire garrison gathered in the gymnasium for the post tree. Chaplain and Miss Hillman had charge of the entertainment and it was very successful. The program included music by the 16th Infantry orchestra, the Chapel choir, orchestra and Sunday school chorus; "Song of Home Work" by Vera Irwin, Martha and Barendina Gardener, Dolores Newman, Cecilia Lynch and Josephine Sullivan; recitation by Lawrence Guyer and Ridgley Morison; vocal and instrumental solos by Otto Hyna, M. Pitschman, C. A. Williamson and Principal Musician P. J. A. Lynch. Taking part in the musical program were Chief Musician Ernest G. Fischer, Principal Musician P. J. A. Lynch, A. Ey, O. Hyna, I. Kalish, E. I. Broughton, W. J. Tarasovich, P. Thompson, F. H. Harris, J. Bahr, M. Pitschman, C. A. Williamson, S. Martin, V. Gobeil and R. Evans.

The holiday meeting of the post card club was held at the quarters of Colonel Gardener, Capt. G. H. White winning the prize. Fort Seward has a bowling team in the Northern Bowling League. Skagway, Juneau and White Horse also have teams. At the present time the post team is leading by about 200 pins. Two of the eight contests have been rolled. Bowling is very popular among the officers and ladies of the garrison. The officers bowl daily and the ladies twice a week. Captain White and Mrs. Simonds have the high scores at present. Misses Hillman, Barendina and Martha Gardener and Ruth Guyer took part in the Christmas tree exercises in Haines at the Arctic Brotherhood Hall Christmas Eve. All the post children were given presents.

The post Card Club meets every other Thursday evening and the alternate weeks there is a hop, with bowling, Friday evening. Major and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy will give a large party Dec. 31 for Lieut. and Mrs. O. M. Smith. Capt and

Mrs. Guyer were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Morison Christmas Day.

First Sergt. William Miller, better known as the "Big Chief of Co. K," left on the last boat for the States, having been retired. The regiment was paraded in his honor and the good wishes of all will follow him always.

Coasting is the new pastime. There is talk of building a slide at the upper side of the parade.

The announcement of the engagement and approaching marriage of Lieut. L. R. James to Miss Burke, of Omaha, has come to the friends of Lieutenant James as a surprise. He is stationed at Fort Liacum. Lieut. O. E. Michaelis is suffering from a sprained ankle. He expects to be around again shortly. Lieut. P. L. Smith expects his captaincy shortly after the first of the year and is all packed up. Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Smith will give a number of dinner parties during the holidays.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., Jan. 10, 1910.

Dr. and Mrs. Weston and son returned from leave last week and are now settled in their new home at Fort Strong. Miss Agnes Sully, of Roxbury, was the week-end guest of Miss Melchen Sievers, of Fort Warren. Mr. Charles Long left Monday for New York city for a week's stay. Col. Thomas Ridgway and Lieut. Junius Pierce, of Fort Andrews, are on inspection duty with the Militia this week. Miss May Lowden was the week-end guest of Dr. and Mrs. Newton, of Fort Revere. Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Warren informally on New Year's Eve. Miss Derby, of San Francisco, who is spending the winter with friends in Boston, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Russell Reeder, of Fort Andrews.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bender, of Fort Andrews, entertained the officers and ladies of that garrison with a bowling party on Friday evening. Dr. and Mrs. Newton entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Marie Long, Miss Lowden and Lieutenant Wilson. The color scheme was pink and the centerpiece was a large bouquet of beautiful carnations.

Miss Reppenhausen, of New York, and Mr. Cummings, of Boston, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Buck, of Fort Warren, this week. Capt. Lincoln was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. William Koenig and daughter returned to Fort Warren on Tuesday from Baltimore, where they were guests of Mrs. McCoy. A very pretty dance was given at Fort Warren on Saturday. The hall was beautifully decorated with garrison flags, signal flags and Japanese medallion lanterns. A delicious supper was served. The hop was well attended by the officers and ladies of Boston Harbor.

Miss Marie Long, of Fort Revere, and Miss Vickery, of Marblehead, left Tuesday for Fort Monroe, where they will be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie for a month. Capt. P. S. Long delivered a very interesting lecture to the C.A.C., M.V.M., of Boston on Saturday.

Two cases of scarlet fever have broken out in the family of a sergeant at Fort Strong.

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Williams, Me., Jan. 9, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham have been confined to the house for several days by illness. Miss Aldrich is expected to arrive on Tuesday to visit the Wildricks and Newcombs. A hop is to be given for Miss Aldrich and Miss Newcomb on Wednesday evening.

Lieut. P. S. Gage, of Fort McKinley, was a visitor at the post last week, a very jolly dinner being given him by Lieut. O. H. Longino at the Bachelors' Club. Capt. F. E. Johnston entertained several Portland people with tea at his attractive quarters at Fort Preble Tuesday. Mrs. Varran P. Newcomb has been quite ill with grippe, but is now out and around again. Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Cloke have been visiting Mrs. George H. Gardner, Mrs. Cloke's sister, in Boston, for a few days. Mrs. Craighill's little daughter is now on the road to recovery. She has been seriously ill with scarlet fever.

During the past week there have been many skating parties on the artificial pond at the post. With the new electric lighting system the pond is ideal for night parties. The enlisted men derive great pleasure from skating, especially in playing hockey. The new administration building is now completed and ready for occupancy. Colonel Newcomb and his staff will move into it next week. The new quartermaster's storehouse, guardhouse and bakery are also finished and will be occupied shortly.

Major J. R. Church, Med. Corps, has returned from leave. He hopes to have his wife and family with him shortly and move into permanent quarters. Mrs. Hubbard entertained the Beckhams at dinner Sunday evening. Captain Glasgow has taken seriously to the sport of skating. He believes it to be the best form of exercise that can be found in Maine.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CHUBB.—Born at Edgewood Park, Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 14, 1910, to the wife of Mr. L. W. Chubb, a son, Lewis Warington, Jr., grandson of Col. C. St. J. Chubb, 30th U.S. Inf.

CONNELLY.—Born to the wife of Lieut. L. J. Connelly, U.S.N., a son, Louis James, Jr., at Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1911.

EVANS.—Born at Seattle, Wash., Dec. 27, 1910, to the wife of Naval Constr. Holden Allen Evans, U.S.N., a son, Holden Allen Evans, Jr.

MILES.—Born at Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 5, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d U.S. Field Art., a daughter, granddaughter to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A.

TIDBALL.—Born at Manila, P.I., Dec. 31, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. William Tidball, Coast Art., U.S.A.

TILLMAN.—Born to the wife of Capt. B. J. Tillman, 27th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 6, 1911, a daughter, Agnes Moore. Mrs. Tillman is the daughter of Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A.

WAYLAND.—Born Jan. 4, 1911, at Fort Russell, Wyo., to the wife of Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th U.S. Cav., a son.

ZANE.—Born at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Nov. 26, 1910, to the wife of Lieut. E. L. Zane, 14th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Mary Josephine.

MARRIED.

JAMES—BOURKE.—At San Diego, Cal., Dec. 31, 1910, Lieut. Luther R. James, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Sarah Bourke, daughter of the late Brevet Major John G. Bourke, U.S.A.

LANG—RICE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6, 1911, Lieut. Comdr. Charles J. Lang, U.S.N., and Miss Sarah Rice.

MCDOWELL—COFFENBERG.—At Rosebank, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1911, Archibald A. McDowell and Miss Elizabeth Coffenberg, daughter of Ord. Sergt. Philip Coffenberg, U.S.A., retired.

MITCHELL—ATKINSON.—At Newman, Ga., Dec. 29, 1910, Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th U.S. Inf., and Marian Milton Atkinson.

NORMAN—REILLY.—At New York city, Jan. 7, 1911, Lieut. of Engrs. Albert C. Norman, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Rosetta Janet Reilly.

REYNOLDS—HURD.—At Watkins, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1910, Major Charles R. Reynolds, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Jane Boyd Hurd.

SPILLER—SEXTON.—At Hazelhurst, Miss., Dec. 28, 1910, Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Kathleen Sexton.

TAYLOR—HOFFMEIER.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 4,

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1911, Miss Florence C. Hoffmeier, daughter of Mrs. Mary L. Hoffmeier, to Sergt. 1st Class Reginald E. Taylor, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.

WALL—PROCTOR.—At Lexington, Ky., Jan. 1, 1911, Lieut. Austin P. Hall, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Marietta Aimes Proctor.

WILSON—MORRILL.—At Snow Hill, N.C., Dec. 27, 1910, Lieut. Durward S. Wilson, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Olive Morrill.

DIED

BELL.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 8, 1911, Leverett Bell, father of the wife of Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th U.S. Inf.

BESTOR.—Died at her home, Asheville, N.C., Jan. 2, 1911, Mrs. W. C. Bestor, mother of Mrs. R. D. Potts, wife of General Potts, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, wife of General Barry, U.S.A. Burial at Oakhill Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

BLOODGOOD.—Died at New York city, Jan. 4, 1911, Mrs. Julia Casey Bloodgood, daughter of the late Brevet Major Gen. Silas Casey, U.S.A.

CUNNINGHAM.—Died at Mohawk, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1910, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, father of Civil Engr. Andrew C. Cunningham, U.S.N.

DUDLEY.—Died at Johnstown, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1911, Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., retired.

FLINT.—Died at Boston, Mass., Jan. 11, 1911, Passed Asst. Surg. John Flint, U.S.N.

GARRETT.—Died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 5, 1911, Capt. Augustus Granger Garrett, father of Mrs. Allen E. Phillips, wife of Lieutenant Phillips, 10th U.S. Cav.

GRIER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1911, Surg. Gen. William Grier, U.S.N., retired.

HUGHES.—Died in New York city, Jan. 8, 1911, Charles Archie Hughes, age twenty-two, son of Capt. W. N. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, and brother of Lieut. W. N. Hughes, Jr., Signal Corps, U.S.A.

INGRAM.—Died at South Lee, Mass., Jan. 7, 1911, Mrs. Elliott Ingram, mother of Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10th U.S. Inf.

LINCOLN.—Died at Fernbank, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1910, Ruth A. Lincoln, wife of Brig. Gen. S. H. Lincoln, U.S.A., retired.

LUBY.—Died on the U.S.S. Des Moines, Jan. 8, 1911, near Cape Verde Islands, Comdr. John F. Luby, U.S.N.

LYNCH.—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 2, 1911, Mrs. Laura H. Lynch, mother of Mrs. Springer, wife of Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, U.S.A.

ROBERTS.—Died at Peekskill, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1910, E. P. Roberts, son of the late Benjamin S. Roberts, U.S.A., and brother of Gen. B. K. Roberts, U.S.A., retired, and Major H. L. Roberts, 26th U.S. Inf.

THILBLAD.—Died at her late residence, 148 Madison street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1911, after a long illness, Dorothy M. C. Thilblad (née Flurry), wife of Harry O. Thilblad, and niece of Lieut. Gilbert Lyons.

WELCKER.—Died in Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 27, 1910, Katy Adair, aged seventy-two years nine months nineteen days, wife of Prof. William T. Welcker, deceased, graduate of U.S.M.A., class of 1851, mother of Adair Welcker, of Berkeley, Katy, wife of Herman G. Wilson, of Riverside, Cal., aunt of Capt. W. H. Jordan, 12th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Henry R. Adair, 9th U.S. Cav.

WRIGHT.—Died Jan. 3, 1911, at Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, Mass., Katherine Davis Wright, of Wayland, Mass., wife of Commodore Edward E. Wright, U.S.N. Funeral at First Unitarian Church, Wayland, Mass., Jan. 7. Washington, D.C., papers please copy.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A review of the 8th N.Y. will be held at the armory on Thursday night, Jan. 26.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of November, 1910, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 95.35; Signal Corps, 94.27; Cavalry, 98.99; Battery A, 79.26; Coast Artillery Corps, 82.61; 1st Infantry, 89.06; 2d Infantry, 93.97; Separate Company, 91.31; Naval Militia, 88.74.

Out of an aggregate strength of 2,890 officers and men of the Wisconsin National Guard the qualifications for rifle practice during the year 1910 were as follows: Experts, 399; sharpshooters, 155; and marksmen, 1,459. The figure of merit for the entire force was 99.54.

The 47th N.Y., which have had quite a number of appropriations for their armory from time to time, are now asking \$300,000 more from the state for enlarging the administration building, etc.

Co. B, 12th N.Y., Capt. W. A. Downs, will hold a ball at the armory on Saturday night, Jan. 21, and music will be furnished by the regimental band.

Capt. Francis C. E. von Sternberg, 6th Co., 13th N.Y., one of the regiment's most popular and efficient officers, has resigned on account of business.

The revolver team of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., is still unbeaten. The latest match won was on Friday night, Jan. 6, when the team of the 2d Troop, of Squadron A, met the Engineers at the latter's armory. The shooting on both sides was considerably below the standard and another match will be arranged to be shot on the squadron range. After the match the squadron team was entertained by the Engineers. The scores were as follows: Engineers: Lieutenant Leven, 63; Captain Happe, 63; Lieutenant Bobb, 61; Musican Duncan, 63; Lieutenant Porteous, 64; Captain Johnson, 70; Sergeant Kelly, 52; Captain Porter, 79; total, 515. 2d Troop: Lieutenant Putnam, 78; Private Boulton, 51; Corporal Learned, 47; Private Mitchell, 43; Corporal Nelson, 55; Wagoner Lee, 37; Corporal Bartholomew, 57; Private Crane, 48; total, 416.

The 49th Separate Co., N.G.N.Y. (Co. L, 10th Regiment), Capt. Ralph M. Glover, whose headquarters are at White Plains, N.Y., will be reviewed in its armory Jan. 20, 1911, by Brig. Gen. J. H. Lloyd, commanding the 3d Brigade. This company has a very fine armory and is composed of excellent material.

The 7th N.Y. will assemble in the armory for drill and instruction on the night of Jan. 13, and Gen. George Moore Smith, who will be present to inspect the drill, will also review the command.

Major W. G. Ramsay, chief of ordnance of the Delaware N.G., announces a schedule of indoor rifle matches for individuals and teams. There is the Total Aggregate Match, the Weekly Championship Trophy Match, for enlisted men; the Delaware Trophy Match, for teams of five; the Officers' In-

dividual Match, the 1st Infantry Trophy Match, for teams of twenty, and the Battalion Team Match, for teams of ten from each battalion.

Following the strenuous work in connection with the grand ball of the Old Guard at Madison Square Garden, New York city, Thursday night, Jan. 12, it is understood that Major S. Ellis Briggs, the C.O., accompanied by Captain Mercer, will go to the Major's bungalow at Orlando, Fla. Some members of the Old Guard favor a trip to Washington in April, provided the 7th N.Y. decides to go there, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their departure for the war in 1861.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the N.G.N.Y., has appointed Major Robert G. Moran inspector on the staff of Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, to fill the vacancy of inspector caused by the resignation of Lieut. Col. Benjamin B. McAlpin. The appointment came to Major Moran entirely unsolicited, and the promotion is a well merited one. Major Moran has passed the required examination for his new position. The vacancy on the staff of General Eddy created by the advancement of Major Moran has been filled by the appointment of Major Clarence W. Smith, the present commissary of the brigade. Major Smith is in every way admirably equipped for his new office.

Governor Dix, of New York, will review the 69th Regiment, Col. L. D. Conley, Thursday night, Jan. 19, in the regimental armory. The non-commissioned of the 69th have received a Christmas and New Year greeting from the staff sergeants of the regiment of Irish Guards on duty at Chelsea Barracks, London. The souvenir shows a photograph of the Irish Guards, on the drill field, and they are a fine body of men.

Active and veterans of the 7th N.Y. residing at Montclair, N.J., will entertain Colonel Appleton and several other officers at dinner on March 1st at the residence of Colonel Appleton. He will be the guest for the night of Capt. W. A. Bryant, of the 1st Troop of New Jersey. On the morning of March 5 a start will be made from the armory of the 1st Troop for a ride across country, in which the riding class of Co. F, 7th N.Y., will take part. Dinner will be served at the Essex Country Club at Montclair.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

There is no lack of entertainment for the members of the 22d N.Y. and their friends during the coming week at the armory. Co. M will hold a military tournament and reception on Wednesday night, Jan. 18. The regiment will be reviewed on Friday night, Jan. 20, by the Defendarm Association, of which Capt. William J. Maidhof is president, and on Saturday night, Jan. 21, the complimentary regimental stag will be held.

For the latter event Mr. Daniel W. Quinn, the well known theatrical agent, under orders of the regimental committee, has secured a first-class array of vaudeville talent. These include the popular Miss Beatrice Vance, in songs and dances; Eddie Clark, the mystifying juggler; Whalen and West, the talented song and dance team, and Eckle and Durfee, the expert buck and wing dancers, and others of no less talent.

The committee of officers are Major B. Usher, Capt. H. S. Sternberger and Lieut. Edward J. Rice. There will be a band concert previous to the show, from 8:30 to 9 o'clock. The date for the annual full dress reception of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association has been changed from Feb. 10 to Feb. 21, and it will be held at the armory as usual.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION, PENNSYLVANIA.

During the annual Convention of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Jan. 6 and 7, Capt. Robert G. Woodside, of the 18th Regiment, read a paper which advocated the establishment of a military correspondence school for the further technical and practical training of all the officers of the National Guard of the state. A general discussion followed, in which many prominent officers took part, and a committee was finally appointed to study Captain Woodside's suggestions in detail.

Col. J. W. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., addressed the Convention on the great necessity for the adequate training of the Militia and the importance of joint maneuvers between the Regulars and the National Guard. He said that at the present time the Army of this country is not capable of coping with that of a tenth-rate power, and that such a condition should be remedied at once.

Colonel Ripple, 13th Regiment, read a paper on "The Joint Maneuvers of the National Guard and the Army," in which he praised the plan adopted by the Regular Army officers in charge of the Gettysburg maneuvers last summer of ordering every Guardsman attending the encampment to be subjected to a physical examination, so that he would be in a condition to stand the hard work of the camp.

Major General Dougherty declared it his intention to have all the four brigades of the Guard carry on the same system of drills and maneuvers during the encampments of 1911. The General made a strong plea for the bill introduced into Congress to pay the officers and men of the National Guard.

Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d U.S. Inf., read a paper on "Officers' Schools and Camps of Instruction," in which he said, in part: "The Organized Militia may expect to get to a certain point of perfection with the present system of instruction, and the Guard of Pennsylvania has reached that point, but to make of them men qualified to fight side by side with the Regulars on the first line of defense they must have additional instruction, and the only way in which this can be possibly secured will be by having Regular Army officers assigned to each regiment of the Organized Militia."

The question of the joint maneuvers was introduced by Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, 2d U.S. Inf., and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers of this and every other state participating in these camps that they be continued.

Following the address the election of officers was held. Brig. Gen. W. G. Price was elected president; Col. Richard Coulter, 10th Regiment, was elected first vice-president; Col. A. C. Stillwell, second vice-president, and Col. C. T. O'Neil, third vice-president. Lieut. Col. F. W. Candling was chosen treasurer and Major C. C. Norris secretary. All the officers with the exception of Major Norris succeeded their predecessors. Major Norris took the place of Capt. G. L. Hulme, who declined re-election owing to pressing business matters.

Delegates to the Convention and officers of the National Guard were guests of the officers of the Philadelphia regiments at a banquet at the Hotel Walton on the night of Jan. 6. More than 200 sat down to dinner, spending the hours in mirth and song, with a vaudeville entertainment forming part of the program. During the dinner a chest of solid silver was presented to Governor Stuart. The presentation speech was made by Adj. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart. After General Stewart concluded his speech, Col. Frank G. Sweeney, I.G., arose, just as the waiters carried in another chest of silver, somewhat smaller than that given to the retiring Governor, and presented it to General Stewart, as a token of esteem from the Governor's staff.

During the session of Jan. 7 Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., read a paper on "The Ordnance Supply of Militia Troops in Time of War" and "Some Recent Developments in Ordnance Material." The Colonel concluded his address by explaining the new field equipment of the enlisted men of the Army, which reduces the weight of the pack each man has to carry. It was shown that the new pack would not interfere with the use of the rifle, and that in the sitting position it would really act as a brace.

A paper read by Major George S. Crampton, surgeon, 2d Inf., on camp sanitation caused quite a lively discussion. In his address he pointed out the point in the Russo-Japanese War, how important sanitation is in connection with warfare, and in closing Major Crampton observed it was important that the line officers should co-operate with the Medical Corps in preserving the health of the enlisted men.

Captain Allen, 4th Regiment, severely criticized the surgeons of the Guard, claiming that the men were unable to get medical attention unless they were obliging enough to get sick at the time the "sick call" was sounded, and that if the medical department would pay more attention to the



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remedial practice of medicine than to the preventive it would be of more use to the regiment.

Adj. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart made the announcement, at the close of the Convention, that in the future each company and separate organization of the Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry and Signal Corps of the Guard of Pennsylvania would have a clothing allowance of \$320 a year, over and above the annual allowance of \$500. The General added to this announcement that at the coming encampment the Government would pay the whole amount for the purchase of shoes for the enlisted men instead of half, as in former years. Next year's Convention will be held at Pittsburgh.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. H. P. asks: Enlisted in the Army Feb. 10 1902; discharged Feb. 9, 1905; enlisted again Feb. 4, 1906, and was discharged June 5, 1907, for the convenience of the Government; enlisted again June 6, 1907; discharged a private June 5, 1910. Enlisted, present enlistment, Aug. 8, 1910. (1) What enlistment period should I be serving in? (2) Was I entitled to the bonus when I enlisted Aug. 8, 1910?

Answer: (1) At the passage of the new pay law, May 11, 1908, you had less than three years' continuous service and were consequently in your first enlistment period, so remaining until end of that enlistment. (2) As you were drawing first period pay when discharged as a private June 5, 1910, and re-enlisted within three months, you were entitled to the bonus.

J. P. M.—Your statement is not clear. You do not say whether your Army service and Marine Corps service were consecutive or whether you enlisted in the Marine Corps without mentioning your Army service. If the Army service was honorable your discharge should show it, and your descriptive list should have entered upon it the fact of your previous service, that you may be credited with all service (Army, Navy or Marine Corps), continuous or otherwise, toward retirement at thirty years. We infer it is for the latter purpose you wish your "time fixed up." Apply through the channel.

M. B.—As you can only count continuous service since April 18, 1905, and you re-enlisted April 18, 1908, you are in the second period until April 17, 1911.

M. J. D.—A soldier enlisted prior to May 11, 1908, is entitled to be discharged three years from date of enlistment without making good time lost by absence without leave. See Manual for Pay Department, Para. 596, 684, 685. When your sentence expires you should therefore receive your discharge.

J. W. B.—We cannot supply the addresses of enlisted men. Apply through the channel, giving reasons for inquiry.

C. E. H. asks: Is a man now in the Service who served in the State Volunteer Infantry, eleven months in 1898, but did not leave the United States, entitled to wear a Service stripe for that service? Answer: No; not counted as war service.

A READER.—Conditions for admission to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., are set forth in A.R. 176 to 179. There is a branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Santa Monica, Cal.

G. E. T.—Bonus is not paid except where re-enlistment follows within three months of discharge from first enlistment. You were rightly placed in second period on enlistment of May 14, 1908, you having had one or more complete prior enlistments. You had been out of the Service for over a year, therefore received no bonus.

ALFRED WILLIAM MUELLER, of 12 Cardinal avenue, St. Louis, Mo., asks us to locate his brother, William Mueller, who is now twenty-four years old, though he may have misstated his age on enlistment about 1904. It is reported that W. M. deserted about a year and a half ago, though this has not been verified. He was an orphan from babyhood, both his parents deaf mutes. He is about five feet seven inches, blue eyes, light hair.

S. K.—We have no statistics at hand showing accumulations of gold by the Japanese Government; but the manner in which Japan's Russian War expenses have been taken care of, by income and other taxation of its own people, shows what the island empire can do when it sets its mind to it. The statement of Japan's finances for 1908-7 shows a revenue and expenditure of \$246,382,944, and its debt in 1907 is put down at \$932,445,798, with interest and other annual charges \$72,752,294.

T. R. J.—It is impossible for us to answer your query as to what subjects you failed in. Apply through the channel for a statement.

NINTH SEPARATE asks: Several members of the 2d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., have been debating on Sec. 239, Art. XI, M.L., and I would like to be enlightened on the following question, which will settle our dispute: Does "unlawful wearing of any uniform" mean any part of same, for instance, a shirt, pair of pants or a coat? Answer: We know of no judicial ruling on the point in question. We assume, however, that the intent of that part of the paragraph to which you refer is to prevent any person from wearing the uniform of a soldier of the Organized Militia who is not entitled to do so. The word uniform as used in the paragraph means, in our opinion, the uniforming or dressing of any person in such a manner that he will be mistaken for a soldier of the Organized Militia. A separate article of the uniform would not necessarily do this, hence the wearing of a shirt of military pattern, or a coat of the cut and material similar to that prescribed for the use of soldiers of the Organized Militia, would not in itself constitute an offense punishable under this section of the law. However, should the person in question wear a shirt or coat, etc., of military pattern containing thereon any insignia or device such as is by law or general regulations prescribed for use as a designation of grade, rank or office in the Organized Militia, or any insignia or device similar thereto, he would clearly become amenable to the penalties prescribed in the paragraph.

CORPORAL asks: Being a sentinel on post, and challenging a person or party, do I advance toward them or remain at the position of Halt? Answer: The M.G.D. directs

that a sentinel will advance rapidly along his post toward the person or party and when within about thirty paces will challenge sharply. He will then place himself in the best position to receive or, if necessary, arrest the person or party. Hence if the "best position" made it necessary to continue to advance he would unquestionably do so.

FRIDAY asks: (1) If a troop consists of less than twenty-four troopers should a chief of platoon precede the troop? If not, who sets the gait (Par. 564, Cavalry Drill Regulations)? (2) In a troop marching in column of platoons who sets the gait for the second platoon? Par. 567 states that "chiefs of platoons are two yards in front of the center of their platoons," but Par. 601 states that "the guides of the platoons following the first follow . . . at the proper distance." In this case who is responsible for the distance between platoons? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) The chief of the second platoon is responsible for the distance, the guide of that platoon maintaining a distance of two yards from his chief of platoon.

A. K. G.—See advertisement of Francis Bannerman, on our editorial page.

X. Y. Z.—The number of sergeants who have been authorized to take the examination on Feb. 1, 1911, for promotion as post commissary sergeant has not been given out.

W. J. B.—Circular regarding P. C. S. examinations is obtainable from the War Department, Washington, D.C., on application. The Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual is published by the Infantry Association, Washington, D.C., at \$1.50.

B. F. B.—Please let me know through your Journal when the 1st Infantry and 8th Infantry sail for Manila. Answer: Sept. 5 and Aug. 5, 1911, respectively. Future movements of all regiments, so far as determined, are noted in our table of Army stations, on another page.

J. McM.—Address you query regarding enlisted man supposed to be in the Navy to the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C.

F. S.—Any soldier honorably discharged at the termination of an enlistment period who re-enlists within three months thereafter is entitled to continuous service pay. If you are in your first period and are discharged as a private re-enlistment as above would entitle you to the bonus; if as a corporal you would not get bonus. Army pay tables will be found in back of Army Register. Ask your C.O.

G. P. P.—The address of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., is War Department, Washington, D.C., where he is Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

T. W. J. asks: Has there been any legislation by the Congress of the United States prohibiting the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" after any stated time? Answer: Congress has passed no statutes regarding national airs. The relations of a member of the Military Service to the national air are defined in A.R. 259, 384 and 441, the first of these prohibiting the use of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as part of a medley by Army bands.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 31, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. R. McCabe are entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Keyes, of Fort Riley, over Christmas. There have also been a number of other visitors on the post for the holidays, among them Lieutenants Whitely and Heard, of Fort Riley; Mr. Casteel, of Kansas City; Miss Marguerite Heard and Miss Margaret Casteel.

Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Baer entertained at dinner; their guests were Major and Mrs. J. W. Heard, Major and Mrs. C. J. Brownlee and Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Buchanan. On Wednesday afternoon the Bridge Club met at Mrs. Holder's. Later in the afternoon Santa Claus visited the post gymnasium and made each child happy with gifts and candy. The assembly Wednesday and the bachelors' ball on Friday night in Des Moines were delightful affairs and were quite generally attended by the officers and ladies of the fort.

Lieut. George Dilman, who has been attending the school at Fort Riley, has finished the course and has returned to regiment. Lieutenants Chipman and Aleshire were on leave during the holidays. Capt. F. E. Buchan's parents were with him for Christmas. Mrs. Hutcheson, wife of Capt. Grote Hutcheson, has arrived at the post.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Jan. 8, 1911.

There was a quiet wedding at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Andres on Wednesday night, the contracting parties being Mr. Benjamin Jewell and Miss Anna Vitam, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain Axton. The young people are well known in the post and are receiving the hearty congratulations of their many friends.

Capt. and Mrs. Hannah delightfully entertained the Bridge Club Friday evening. Mrs. Herndon Sharp left Tuesday for New Orleans, where she will spend the winter at the home of Lieutenant Sharp's parents. Mrs. D. L. Howell left the same day for the East, to be gone several months.

Lieut. Philip Hayes, post athletic officer, has succeeded in awakening great enthusiasm in indoor sports. Eight teams are engaged in a rattling basketball tournament and the gymnasium is the scene of great activity every day and evening. Then there is a bowling tournament in progress, every organization in the post having entered a team. Only one game has been bowled so far, in which Co. I defeated Co. G by only two pins.

Two sweet baby boys have been welcomed to Fort Mackenzie homes recently. Ordnance Sergt. and Mrs. Turley and Sergt. and Mrs. W. P. Brady are the happy parents.

The Post Exchange Council has just recommended the payment of the semi-annual dividend of \$1,800 and has also recommended the appropriation of \$50 for the purchase of bowling and basketball trophies. Activities have so multiplied that now there is something of interest to men right at home every night in the week. On Monday night, a moving picture entertainment; Tuesday, bowling contests; Wednesday, moving pictures and illustrated songs; Thursday, basketball contests; Friday, bowling contests; Saturday, bowling, and Sunday night, an attractive religious service that never fails to draw a crowd.

We have been treated to an example of the vagaries of Northern Wyoming climate. On New Year's Day the ther-

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monometer went as low as twenty-seven degrees below zero and within twenty-four hours came a chinook that brought with it almost summer warmth, the mercury moving up to forty-eight degrees Fahrenheit at 6 p.m.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 5, 1911.

There was no New Year's ball here this year, but on Jan. 4 the young ladies gave one of the prettiest hops held at the Mare Island Navy Yard for many months. The hostesses at the annual affair of Wednesday night were Miss Simons, Miss Emily Simons, Miss Virginia Dickins, Miss Nina Blow, Miss Ruth Hascal, Miss Cornelia Kempff, Miss Matthews and the Misses Hoyt, sisters of Lieutenant Hoyt, U.S.M.C., who, with their mother and brother, are making their home in Vallejo. The sail loft was beautifully decorated and card rooms were provided for those who preferred bridge, while over sixty couples enjoyed dancing. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester received the guests, among whom were included many out of town visitors as well as the officers of the buffalo and torpedobots and those of the cruiser Pennsylvania, which arrived at the yard only on Wednesday afternoon. Several informal dinners preceded the hop.

At the commandant's quarters Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus held a large New Year's reception, assisted by Mesdames Charles M. Ray, Edwin A. Anderson, Hugh Rodman, Thomas R. Ruhn, Oscar W. Koester and others. At the barracks Mrs. Randolph Dickins, assisted by the ladies of the Marine Corps, received in rooms beautifully decorated with greens and holly berries. Included in the receiving party were Mrs. Frank Schwable, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. L. F. Harding, Mrs. Ward Ellis, Mrs. Emily Kutt, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Hoyt, the Misses Hoyt, Miss Virginia Dickins and Miss Ruth Hascal. Mrs. Manly H. Simons, who received at the hospital, was assisted by the Misses Simons, Mrs. Ulys R. Webb and others, while aboard the prison ship Manila Mrs. Edison E. Scranton was assisted by Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker and Mrs. White. The latter Mrs. Bunker's house guest since P.A. Surgeon White was ordered to the Vicksburg and transferred to the Buffalo. Aboard the Independence Comdr. and Mrs. Guy Brown have hardly had time to get settled, but Mrs. Brown was at home informally to those who called.

Maxwell Milton, who has been visiting his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton, at Yerba Buena, is house guest of Pay Director and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Capt. C. B. T. Moore, who was ordered to the coast to relieve Rear Admiral Milton, has assumed command of the training ship, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Milton will spend the next few weeks here, where they have a host of friends. Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Knox, went to San Francisco on Thursday, Dec. 29, to call on Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, which has been in that harbor over the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. William Shea have returned from their honeymoon trip and are guests at the Venzelberger home for a couple of months. Mrs. Charles C. Hartigan has taken an apartment in San Francisco, where she will remain until the return of Ensign Hartigan's ship. Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd returned a day or two ago from Reno, Nev., where he went to spend the holidays with Mrs. Dodd, who is visiting her parents there, and their children. Lieut. Charles J. Miller, U.S.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Miller, left the yard on Tuesday for San Francisco to remain for a week or two before proceeding to Seattle for recruiting duty. Lieutenant Miller played halfback with the champion Winged V's football team of Vallejo on Monday afternoon, when that team met the fast Century aggregation of Oakland for the championship of the state. The game was played in Vallejo before several thousand spectators, and the splendid work of Lieutenant Miller added materially to the strength of the team, which won by 6 to 0.

Major and Mrs. John T. Myers left Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth, where the Major reports for a short tour at the advanced school for Army officers. Major Myers has not been on active duty since June, 1908, where he was detached from the West Virginia, at which time he was stationed as fleet marine officer of the Pacific Fleet, and ordered to Mare Island for treatment at the hospital. For more than a year thereafter his condition caused his relatives and friends much anxiety, but a short time ago he sufficiently recovered his health to permit of his being granted a six months' sick leave, which he has now relinquished. During the time that he has been ill he and Mrs. Myers have been either in San Francisco or at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Emily Cuts, at Mare Island.

Mrs. John B. Frazier sailed on the transport leaving San Francisco yesterday for Manila to join Chaplain Frazier, who preceded her two months ago. Miss Sherman and Mr. Sherman, of Oakland, and Miss Wilson, of Berkeley, have been spending a few days as house guests of Medical Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons. Miss Laura Benét, of Benicia Barracks, was the guest of Mrs. Robert K. Van Meter.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray entertained at a small dinner on Wednesday for Miss Virginia Dickins, Miss Nina Blow, Maxwell Milton and Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr., of the Pennsylvania. Miss Blow is here from San Francisco for a few days as the guest of Mrs. Ray. Lieut. John W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., in charge of the recruiting office in San Francisco, leaves shortly for Cincinnati for similar duty. Asst. Surg. I. W. Robbins, who was detached from the Pennsylvania the day she arrived here, reported for duty aboard the Vicksburg, on which he sailed for Central America the same day. Capt. M. L. Miller, late of the Glacier, assuming command of the Vicksburg.

A number of lieutenants of the Marine Corps en route to the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands were guests at the Hotel St. Francis until yesterday, when they sailed on the steamer Lurline. The celebration of New Year's Eve—San Francisco's carnival night—appealed to them particularly. Included in the party were Lieuts. Gerald A. Johnson, Roy D. Lowell, F. S. Kennedy, Miles R. Thatcher, Oliver Floyd and R. E. Pierce.

Ensign W. R. Purnell reported for duty aboard the Vicksburg a day or two before she sailed, transferred from the Pennsylvania. Lieuts. Harry Schmitts and H. B. Pratt were among the Marine officers who arrived here from the East last week, en route to their new stations, the former at Guam and the latter at Honolulu. They sailed on the transport yesterday, each in command of twenty-five Marines. Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay left to-day for the East on a thirty days' leave, part of which will be spent about Chicago.

The Pennsylvania has been designated as the ship to be used for aviation experiments, and she is now at the yards for the purpose of having installed the large platform upon which the bird man will alight, and which will be thirty by seventy feet in size, to be erected on the after deck of the cruiser. Ely, the aviator, will attempt to alight on the ship while under way after having risen from the aviation grounds and circled about San Francisco.

It is unofficially stated that the auxiliary Buffalo, Comdr. Clarence Stone commanding, will probably be ordered to

Dutch Harbor, Alaska, during the month of April, as the Department is desirous of establishing a wireless telegraph station there, and the auxiliary will be utilized for transporting the material to be used in the work, as well as the expedition of electrical workers, who will be sent from this yard. The wireless men, in charge of George E. Hanscum, are now en route to Mare Island after having spent a couple of months in overhauling the station at North Head.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 5, 1911.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the aviator, has been here in company with Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., examining North Island in anticipation of the establishment here of his headquarters during his experiments in Army and Navy maneuvers in connection with aeroplanes. Mr. Curtiss will bring his machines here immediately and will compete in an aviation meet to be held here Jan. 21 and 22. It is expected that a number of Army and Navy officers will participate in the experiments to be carried on during the next few weeks.

Sergt. Eugene Sautter, U.S.A., retired, recently honored at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, on the occasion of his retirement after thirty years of service without a mark against his name, has come to this city to make his home.

Misses Marion and Blanche Vogdes are making an extended tour of the East, and are at present visiting relatives at Janesville, Wis. They will visit Chicago, Fargo, Fort Snelling, Iowa City and other places, returning home late in the spring. Brig. Gen. Isaac D. De Russy, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. De Russy have arrived at Hotel del Coronado for their usual winter visit.

Lieut. Arthur H. Doig, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Rosecrans, and Jack Seebree were guests at an informal New Year tea given Sunday by Miss Jessie Smith. Miss Ottola Nesmith, daughter of Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired, also enjoyed the occasion. Ensigns Harry G. Donald, of the Perry, and Fred T. Berry, of the Paul Jones, were Sunday guests at Hotel del Coronado. Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, U.S.N., was host at an enjoyable dinner party on board the U.S.S. Iris Tuesday evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. George V. King, of New York, who are spending the winter here; Mrs. B. Wickman, of Berlin; George W. Orr, of South Carolina, and Lieut. Hayne Ellis, commanding officer of the Iris. Mrs. Butler Y. Rhodes, wife of Lieutenant Rhodes, executive officer of the Iris, chaperoned at a delightful tea on board Wednesday. Music was rendered by a string orchestra composed of men on the Iris. Among those present were Mrs. Rhodes, the Misses Claire Parmelee, Ottola Nesmith, Myra Rife, Helen Guthrie, Lieut. Comdr. L. O. Richardson, Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes, Paymr. P. J. Willett, Ensigns S. E. Holliday, H. G. Donald, F. T. Berry and E. F. Buck.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Jan. 5, 1911.

The social season of 1911 was opened with a brilliant reception New Year's Day by Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Colonel Bullard commanding the post during the illness in the family of Colonel Mason. The receiving rooms were converted into a perfect fairyland with the aid of palms, ferns and cut flowers. Mrs. Edwin Bell served ices, Mrs. Stewart poured coffee and Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Gracie presided over the punch. About 130 guests were present. The musical program, as selected by Mrs. Bullard, was furnished by the 8th Infantry band. The officers and ladies on New Year's Eve entertained a large number at a masque ball. About eighty guests from Del Monte, San Francisco, Monterey and nearby towns attended, all en masque.

The Pacific Grove High School defeated the garrison girls in a game of basketball Friday afternoon at the Pacific Grove gymnasium. The garrison team, consisting of Alice Sargent, Gettie Norman, Grace Kinnison, Emily Berry and Brownie Norman, should feel proud of their good playing with only two days' practice.

Commencing Wednesday morning the Presidio car will run through to Hotel Del Monte, making the trip every thirty minutes, instead of the twenty-minute service as heretofore. The bachelors at a dinner at their mess Thursday entertained Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Brugnieri, Misses Pickering, Berry, Singleton, Bragg, Hunter, O'Brien, Fox, Warner, Budd, Lisk, Major Wales, Lieutenants Russell, Bracken, Baker and Dr. King. A five hundred party was given by Mrs. M. B. Stewart for her home in San Francisco to-day.

The girls' basketball team of the garrison were informally entertained last evening at the home of Brownie and Gettie Norman. About twelve members and guests were present, the evening being spent in games and an impromptu musical program was rendered by the talented hostess. Rose Bullard and Gene Knudsen, home for the holidays, returned to the convent in Menlo Park.

Early Saturday morning a slight earthquake made itself felt here, and in immediate bay cities of sufficient intensity to arouse light slumbers, but doing no damage beyond cracking the entire length of the library building in Monterey.

Colonel Bullard and party enjoyed excellent sport for a couple of days hunting wild fowl. Capt. F. H. Sargent left yesterday for a two months' tour of inspection of the state militia; Mrs. Sargent, with her daughter and son, is returning to their home in Chicago, having spent Christmas and New Year's here with Captain Sargent. The departure of Colonel Bullard for a course in the Army school at Fort Leavenworth leaves Major W. K. Wright in temporary command.

A large number of garrison people called New Year's afternoon at the Congregational and Episcopal parish houses in Pacific Grove, expressing their good-will and wishing Rev. and Mrs. Prebles, Mr. and Mrs. Malony and their churches a happy and prosperous new year.

Several officers and ladies from the garrison will enter the first annual midwinter golf tournament to be held on Del Monte Golf Links Feb. 11 to 13. Capt. W. L. Reed, after spending part of the holiday season in San Francisco, has returned to the post. Mrs. George Ashton and Miss Bessie Ashton have returned to San Francisco, after spending the holidays with Major and Mrs. McIver.

Lieut. J. C. Walker, 8th Inf., reports to the aviation committee for duty in connection with the meet in San Francisco next week. Lieutenant Walker was for a long time associated with Lieut. Benjamin Foulis, who is in charge of the only biplane owned by the Government and is an accomplished aviator.

There has been a renewal of the discussion of the establishment of one or two additional schools of musketry, the school here, under the superintendence of Major George McIver, having resulted in work of the greatest value. Three propositions have been suggested, the first to transfer the present school now here to Fort Sill, Okla., with the recommendation that the present garrison school be increased by a whole regiment, with a full complement of officers and to have an officer from each Infantry and Cavalry regiment sent to the school to take the advanced course. Another proposition is to retain the musketry school here, to establish another one at Fort Sill and a smaller one at some post in the East. Preparations are being made here for the arrival of the officers of the new class commencing Jan. 12.

The bachelors were hosts Monday evening at a delightful dance in the hop room for the officers and ladies of the post and their friends, followed by an excellent supper at midnight in the club. Mrs. C. H. Barth spent Tuesday in the

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garrison, en route to the Philippines to join her husband. Major C. H. Barth, 12th Inf., Capt. and Mrs. Evans were dinner hosts Thursday, guests including Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Major and Mrs. W. M. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis. Miss Grace Kinnison was the guest of honor at an informal dinner party given Thursday evening by Brownie and Gettie Norman. Mrs. Ripley, of Portland, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Ripley.

The garrison club met at the Officers' Club Wednesday evening, when Major Wales, Lieut. L. T. Baker, Captain Creary, Captain Price, Miss Berry and Mrs. Duval were the winners. The Ladies' Five Hundred Club will meet with Mrs. Kalde next Thursday afternoon. Capt. and Miss Creary gave a dinner Wednesday evening to Mrs. Walker. Mrs. P. E. Zabala and Miss McQuade, of Monterey, entertained a congenial group of twenty-five friends Monday evening. The moving pictures were visited and a delightful supper served afterward at the McQuade home. The guests included Captain Creary, Captain Griffiths, Lieutenant Bracken and Major Wales. Lieut. J. O. Walker and Mrs. Walker are up in San Francisco, and will be at the St. Francis until after the aviation meet. Dr. Charles King, Med. Corps, sails for his new station in the Philippines to-morrow at noon.

TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., Jan. 6, 1911.

The officers and ladies of the garrison met at the quarters of Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake at noon on New Year's Day for a glass of egg-nog and to exchange New Year's greetings. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Blake, sr., and Miss Blake, mother and sister of Major Blake; Misses Olivia and Ayliffe Blake, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Clarke, Mrs. E. A. Clarke, Lieuts. John O'Neill, E. E. Bennett and Capt. Harry T. Warner, of the pilot station.

The Fort Dade baseball team played a New Year's game with the St. Petersburg team at St. Petersburg on Monday, this time winning by a score of 1 to 0, the Christmas game having resulted in the soldiers losing by 3 to 1.

Deep regret is felt by the entire garrison over the order sending Lieut. John O'Neill to the Philippines. Lieutenant O'Neill will sail on the transport leaving Feb. 6. Miss Lyl Taylor returned to Fort Dade on Monday from a week's vacation spent with her mother in St. Petersburg.

Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke led the grand march at the New Year's ball given by the militia at St. Petersburg on Monday evening. Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt returned from a week's leave last Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie were week-end guests of Lieut. Clarence E. Seybt at the Tampa Bay Hotel, where Lieutenant Seybt was host at a most elaborate New Year's dinner served in their honor on Saturday. Lieutenant Thompson was also a dinner guest of Lieutenant Seybt. Later in the evening the party were guests of Lieutenant Thompson for the New Year ball given by the German Club.

Pvt. and Mrs. Arthur Myers, of the Fort De Soto detachment, are the parents of a daughter, Marguerite Florence, born on New Year's Day.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 9, 1911.

Mrs. J. F. Morrison entertained the young married women of the post Wednesday for the bride, Mrs. Fuller, of Fort Ogleshorpe, who is the guest of Lieutenant Fuller's parents, Col. and Mrs. Ezra Fuller. Mrs. William Hardee, of New Orleans, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Littlebrant, Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Fuller, of Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., a brilliant hop was given by Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller Thursday evening at Pope Hall. Mrs. E. B. Fuller wore a handsome gown of black marquisette, and Mrs. Fuller a beautiful gown of white satin. A program of eighteen dances was played by the 13th Infantry band. Lunch was served by Mrs. Normoyle, the salads by Mrs. W. A. Nichols and Mrs. J. F. Morrison. The guests from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. Ladd, Home, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Fearall, National Soldiers' Home, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. C. A. Sherrill, Mr. Alexander Caldwell, jr., Miss Bess Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGonigle, Miss Stella McGonigle and Mr. J. A. McGonigle, jr. Miss Georgia Fuller attended the cadet hop in the city Thursday night.

Invitations have been received here from Mr. and Mrs. John L. Brown for the wedding reception of their daughter, Alice Dandridge Marshall, to Lieut. Chester Padlock Mills, 11th U.S. Cav., Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, at Knoxville, Tenn. At home after Feb. 1. Lieutenant Mills formerly resided at Fort Leavenworth with his parents, Gen. and Mrs. Mills.

Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Baltzell entertained at a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell. Capt. and Mrs. Tenney when their guests included with a New Year's reception, the officers and ladies of the post. The assisting friends were Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, Mrs. Roger Fitch, Mrs. J. W. Barker, Mrs. G. F. Baltzell, Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins, Mrs. H. S. Wagner, Miss Helen Ecker and the Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller. Capt. and Mrs. Chenoweth of Fort Crook, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. James R. Normoyle.

Col. and Mrs. E. A. Koerper announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Capt. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N. Miss Koerper, the guest for several weeks of Major and Mrs.

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John Murtaugh, of Fort Leavenworth, returned last week to her home in Washington, D.C. Miss Evelyn Murphy, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. T. O. Murphy, entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Miss Elizabeth Abernathy, of the city, and for Miss Georgia Fuller, Elizabeth Mason, Julia Powell, Evelyn Murphy, Messrs. Louis Hanson, Sam Fuller, Wayne Clark, Arthur O'Keefe and New-some Smith.

At Fort Leavenworth, on New Year's Day, from eleven to one o'clock, Col. and Mrs. Stephenson entertained nearly the entire post. Mrs. Kuhn and Mrs. Ezra Fuller assisted in receiving the guests, while in the library and dining room were Mrs. E. L. Munson, Mrs. Murtagh, Mrs. Littlebrant, Mrs. Edgar Collins, Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. O. C. Clark, Mrs. Frederick Fuger, Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Reaume, Miss Carey, Mrs. E. D. Lysle, and the Misses Littlebrant. Mrs. Funston was ill on New Year's and owing to their early departure from the post, Gen. and Mrs. Funston did not receive. Captains Fassett and Mrs. Fassett received the officers and ladies of the 13th Infantry at five o'clock. Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank received about 100 at noon, and Major and Mrs. Slaven, as is their usual custom, entertained the entire post in their handsome quarters from 4 to 6. The decorations were most elaborate and the reception very handsome. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry entertained with a watch party Saturday night. Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay were also hosts at a jolly watch party, when their guests included Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Major and Mrs. John Murtagh, Capt. and Mrs. O. W. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Fuger, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Miss Vedder, of Portland, Me., Miss Leonine Jeune, Miss Jeannette Clark, Dr. Norman, Capt. W. B. Carr, Capt. Charles Pearsall, Soldiers' Home, Lieut. John Chambers and Dr. Gentry.

Lieut. John Chambers, 13th Inf., announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Katherine Chambers, and Lieut. Guy J. Rowe, 13th Inf. The wedding will take place at Fort Leavenworth in the early spring. Both the young people are very popular in the garrison. Miss Chambers has resided with her brother for several years. Lieutenant Rowe has been recently attached to the 13th Infantry. Miss Lou Alino, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline, of Fort Douglas, who is the guest for the winter of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, sr., of the city, entertained sixteen intimate friends Saturday evening with a fancy dress party. The house was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens, and just previous to the unmasking Master O. B. Taylor, 3d, as Santa Claus, entered in a miniature pony cart and distributed the favors to the guests. Dancing, games and refreshments were enjoyed. The prizes for guessing the most correct costumes were awarded to Miss Naomi Tascetta and D. R. Anthony, 8d.

The Engineer School annex building will be completed and ready for use March 1. The Signal Corps double barracks in the college section lacks only the lockers. Co. A, Signal Corps, will move into one part in January.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Major and Mrs. T. H. Slaven and Col. R. H. R. Loughborough were in the receiving line at the party given at the Hotel Washington, D.C., on New Year's Eve. Capt. John Henry Parker, 28th Inf., and now on college duty at Booneville, Mo., is here visiting old friends. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, the new commandant of the schools, is expected here Jan. 14. Mr. Edward Mellon, of Pittsburg, Pa., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill. Lieut. O. S. Albright and Lieut. E. H. Tarbuton attended the fancy dress ball Monday evening given by Dr. and Mrs. James Logan and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Richards for Miss Alice Richards in Kansas City at the Hotel Baltimore.

Capt. W. M. Fassett was at home on New Year's Day to his many friends. Col. William Stephenson, Mad. Corps, also received from 11 until 2 o'clock Sunday, and Major T. H. Slaven from 2 until 4 o'clock. A charming New Year's reception was given by Major and Mrs. T. H. Slaven to several hundred officers and ladies of the garrison from 4 until 6 o'clock. Mrs. Slaven was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Paul Wolf, Mrs. F. W. Van Dyne, Mrs. Goodwin Compton and Mrs. John F. Clapham. Other assisting friends included Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant, Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mrs. William Stephenson, Mrs. Roger S. Fitch, Mrs. O. C. Clark and Miss Vedder, of Portland, Me. Among those from the post who attended the ball given by the Cotillon Club at Turner Hall Monday night were Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson, Major and Mrs. John Murtagh, Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Brewer, Captain Carr, Lieutenants Tarbuton, Thomas, MacArthur and Captain Galleher. Lieut. Alfred A. Hicks, 13th Inf., will take a month's leave in time to join his regiment for the Philippines.

The Army Service School resumed Jan. 3 for the last half of the term. The student officers will have been in school until April, when they go out on engineering and field problems. Maneuvers with troops will take place in June, by which time the new Infantry regiment will be in from the Philippines. Major E. R. Stuart, who arrived here last week, will act as senior instructor for the Engineer School.

Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Kirtland are entertaining as their house guests the Misses Reed, of Toledo. Miss Elsa Budd, daughter of Captain Budd, retired, has arrived from San Antonio, Tex., to be the guest of Miss Edith Burbank. Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk have returned from their wedding trip to Milwaukee. Captain Arnold, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, of Fort Riley, and Capt. Douglas McCaskey, of Fort Douglas, have arrived here, to be attendants at the Burbank-Van Voorhis wedding, Jan. 11. Miss Adah Van Voorhis arrived Monday from Zaneville, O., to attend the marriage of her brother, Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, and Miss Edith Burbank, and will be the guest of Major and Mrs. L. A. Fuller. Capt. Daniel

Van Voorhis entertained Sunday evening at the Officers' Club with his farewell bachelor dinner. Miss Burbank was the honor guest at a delightful "watch party" New Year's Eve, given by Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry and Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Barriger.

Lieut. H. Cooper, 1st Inf., of Fort Snelling, Minn., has reached here, for the purpose of taking the examination for promotion. Lieut. John Cocke, 15th Cav., is teaching a riding class of twenty members at the post riding hall, giving them the same special instruction imparted at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley. Lieut. W. S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., is here for promotion. The Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller, who have been guests of friends in Kansas City for several days, have returned to their home. Miss Merrill has arrived from New York to be the guest for a short time of Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Scott. Lieut. and Mrs. Horace Fuller have left for their home at Fort Ogden, Kan., after spending the holidays with Lieutenant Fuller's parents, Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller.

Capt. C. de F. Chandler delivered a lecture at the Kansas State University at Lawrence, Kas., Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Lindsay are entertaining as their house guest Miss Katherine Clough, of Topeka. Miss Porterfield, of Kansas City, was the week-end guest of Miss Inogene Kirkham. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller and Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Fuger attended the performance of "The Mikado" in Kansas City Wednesday night.

Lieut. J. L. Topham entertained with a party at the Orpheum Theater Thursday evening to Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Miss Inogene Kirkham, Miss Jeannette Clark, Miss Vedder, of Portland, Me., Lieut. T. DeW. Mulling and Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, jr. Capt. and Mrs. T. L. Brewer gave a charming dinner at their quarters Friday previous to the hop at Pope Hall, when their guests included Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth, Capt. and Mrs. O. S. Eskridge, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Iva Snyder, of Leavenworth. Alexander Caldwell, jr., brother to Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, and one of the principal contractors on the Erie barge canal, has been spending the holidays with his mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, and his sister, Mrs. Sherrill, at the residence of Senator Caldwell, in the city. Lieut. Richmond Smith, 11th Inf., from Fort D. A. Russell, is here for examination for promotion. Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf., stationed at Fort Assiniboine, is also here to take the examination. Mrs. A. E. Saxton has gone to Washington, D.C., to spend a month with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Godwin. The Misses Littlebrant have returned to college at Knoxville, Ill., after spending the holidays with their parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant. Colonel Bullard and Major Blatchford, who are to take the special course at the Service School, have arrived. Mr. Burr Douglass, Mr. Thomas P. Fenlon, jr.; Mr. George R. Ludolph and Captain Clark, from Kansas City, attended the farewell ball Friday night given in honor of Gen. Frederick Funston. Lieut. and Mrs. Horace H. Fuller, who will not return to Fort Ogden until Feb. 1, are guests of friends in Kansas City. Mrs. Sanna, widow of the late Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, who was stationed here from 1889 to 1895, and who later became colonel of the 18th Infantry, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McAndrews.

American Beauty roses were the floral decoration at a dinner given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay previous to the hop. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. John Dodge, Miss Ethel Oliver, Miss Leonine Jeune, Miss Katherine Clough, of Topeka, Capt. Charles Pearsall, of the Soldiers' Home; Mr. George Ludolph, of Kansas City, and Lieut. J. W. Peyton. Major and Mrs. John Murtagh entertained with a tea dinner and card party Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Fuger entertained Saturday night with a small informal card party. Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Baltzell invited friends to tea Sunday as a pleasure for Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell. Capt. and Mrs. Roger S. Fitch entertained Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Fuger and Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman at dinner Friday. The farewell ball given by Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the post was a very enjoyable affair. Several hundred guests were in attendance. The guests were received by Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough and Major and Mrs. T. L. Slaven. Mrs. Clarence Knight, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Charles Doherty, of Manila, were among the guests from abroad. Major Frank E. Harris, of Fort Totten, N.Y., is here. Major Willis T. May, of Fort Douglas, has arrived here for a short stay.

ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Jan. 3, 1911.

The holiday week has been very gay here. On Dec. 23 a district hop was held at Worden. The steamer Thomas made a trip around the district for the dance. On Christmas Eve the three posts had Christmas trees for all the children. At Casey the ladies of the post had charge and very beautiful presents were given. At Flagler Chaplain Easterbrook had a moving picture show before the presents were given out. At Worden Captain Hughes and Lieutenant Bartlett had charge; with 108 children to provide for there was a great deal of work to be done, but everything went off smoothly.

Captain Hughes has inaugurated a free moving picture show in the gymnasium every Tuesday night in conjunction with the band concerts. The new floor in the gymnasium, laid on steel springs, makes a most delightful dance floor. A large canvas covering keeps it from being scratched during the band concerts. On Dec. 23 the officers and ladies at Flagler gave a dance for the district, when the hall was beautifully decorated. On New Year's Eve the 106th Company gave a dance in their barracks. The grand march was led by Colonel Whistler and Mrs. LeRoy Bartlett, followed by Lieutenant Bartlett and Mrs. DeVoe. Nearly all the officers and ladies attended and danced the first few dances. At midnight the dancers all stood on the porch, the fife and drum corps assembled on the parade ground and played taps. The gun was then fired and reveille played, while all the lights went out. Salad, rolls, ice cream, cake and coffee were then served in the mess hall, after which the dance adjourned.

On Christmas day Colonel Whistler, with most of the officers and ladies of the post, inspected the Christmas dinner at the different barracks; all were very tastefully decorated and the tables were loaded with good things to eat.

Col. and Mrs. G. N. Whistler received the officers and ladies of Fort Worden, Casey and Flagler on New Year's Day. The house was beautifully decorated with greens. Mrs. Whistler has as her guest Miss Nell Kinzie, daughter of Captain John Kinzie, retired, of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. John Snyder, of Pullman, Wash., are guests of their daughter, Mrs. Edward Kimmel. Dr. and Mrs. Ralph DeVoe had as their guests the Doctor's mother and brother, of Seattle. Capt. and Mrs. John Gary, of Fort Casey, are in Seattle, at the Hotel Washington, for a few days.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Jan. 2, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., received the officers and ladies of the garrison the afternoon of New Year's Day. Their quarters were beautifully decorated with greens from the Bear Paw Mountains. Egg-nog and other delicious refreshments were served.

A fire in the cellar of the Officers' Club at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon made hard work for everyone. The blaze was difficult to get at on account of the dense smoke, which affected several officers and soldiers. The chemical engine and two streams from the lines of the two hose companies, however, put out the fire in less than half an hour. Capt. George D. Freeman, 2d Inf., the fire marshal, estimated the damage about \$200. The fire was undoubtedly caused by the furnace.

Real winter weather has set in and we had the mercury at twenty-eight below at reveille this morning. The Officers' Club has been moved to the stone building known as the Officers' Hop Room.

Capt. and Mrs. Hanson B. Black had as dinner guests on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln. Lieut. Walter O. Bowman,

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2d Inf., left on Thursday for Fort Leavenworth to undergo examination for promotion.

The New Year was welcomed by most of the officers and ladies Saturday by a dance. The music was furnished by the post orchestra under the leadership of Sergeant Candee, Co. K, 2d Inf. The hop room was decorated very tastefully by Lieutenant Fredendall, who also had charge of the preparation of his famous punch. Those who attended wore Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Black, Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Lieut. and Mrs. Preston, Lieut. and Mrs. Fredendall, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Chant and Miss Repeleye.

Lieut. and Mrs. Homer N. Preston entertained Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker, and Miss Repeleye at dinner Saturday. Lieut. Frederick A. Barker, 2d Inf., has been elected secretary of the Officers' Club.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 8, 1911.

On account of mourning, and the illness of Mrs. Pendleton, the large reception which was to have been given at the Castle on New Year's did not take place. Capt. and Mrs. Dalton received the officers at their quarters and toasts and best wishes for the New Year were drunk from a silver bowl filled with delicious punch. The many friends of Mrs. Pendleton will be glad to know she is now convalescing. Miss Adaline Pendleton is at home from a brief, happy visit to friends in Detroit.

On New Year's Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, invited the officers and ladies of the garrison to be her guests for the afternoon. A number of the gentlemen in their full dress uniform and some of the ladies paid their respects and enjoyed her hospitality and delicious egg-nog. The only recent entertainment was a delightful bridge party, given by Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew Chaffin. The quarters were most attractive with Christmas greens, and receiving with Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin were Mr. and Mrs. Summers, of Chicago. Mrs. Margaret Lane, Mrs. Perry, Captain Perry and Lieut. Saunders were the most successful players. The favors were particularly pleasing. After a delicious supper Mrs. Chaffin played a number of exquisite selections, and Mrs. Albert Dalton delighted the audience with several beautiful songs.

Lieut. Benjamin Castle is back at his quartermaster desk, having spent the holidays with his family in Milwaukee. Mrs. Castle and little ones will remain for the month of January. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Goodwin were in the post on Saturday en route to Alabama for a short visit to Lieutenant Goodwin's family. Gen. and Mrs. William Auman are leaving Buffalo this week to go to Florida, where they will spend the next few months.

The friends of Mr. Walter Sellers at Fort Porter and in the city are greatly distressed to learn that he is ill in Tucson with appendicitis. For three years Mr. Sellers has most heroically fought tuberculosis, living in New Mexico. Recently he was pronounced about cured and went to Tucson to practice law. Gen. and Mrs. Duggan are with him.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1911.

The severest winter in years has kept the post practically stormbound. Since November storms have been frequent and severe, with but a few mild days to break the monotony, and many of the officers and men will not regret that this is their last winter at this post, though they have formed many strong friendships among the people of Oswego. Climatically, the change to the tropics will be a welcome one. The diversions here, however, are sufficient to fill what idle time the soldier may have. Occasional social gatherings serve to brighten life along Officers' Row and the men in the quarters have their impromptu socials and entertainments, not to speak of frequent exercise in the gymnasium. Preparations are now under way for the annual midwinter athletic meet. The men are getting into shape for the several events and some good, sharp contests are promised.

The most enjoyable social function of the winter was the hop New Year's Eve at the gymnasium, which was handsomely decorated with flowers and flags. The officers and their guests danced the Old Year out and the New Year in to delightful music furnished by the 24th Infantry orchestra. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Norman L. Bates, Capt. F. D. Culkin, Miss Culkin, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Downey, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moriam, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Emerick, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Guthrie, Gen. John Simpson, U.S.A., retired; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Benton, Col. and Mrs. John T. Mott, Congressman-elect and Mrs. L. W. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Clair Light, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McMurrich, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Jensvold, Neil Gray, jr.; Miss Ida McCaffrey, Miss McMurrich, Mr. Clark Morrison, jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Roby, of Rochester; Miss Clara Stowell, Miss Page, Mrs. Page, Prof. W. G. Rappleye, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Donby, guests of Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Col. James Taggart, of Buffalo; Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Taggart and Miss Charlotte Lund, of New York, guests of Major E. F. Taggart, and the officers and ladies of the post.

There has been a report in circulation in Oswego that this post will be abandoned, along with other one-battalion posts. The local post was built only eight years ago and is one of the few modern single battalion posts in the country. There is sufficient land on the reservation, now unoccupied, to accommodate a regiment. Should it be the intention of the War Department to give up the local post a storm of protest would arise from the city, which receives considerable benefit from the officers and men of the post.

Major E. F. Taggart and Capt. I. C. Jenks left Jan. 5 for Boston, where they have been detailed to an inspection of the National Guard of Massachusetts. They will be absent for some time. Lieut. M. E. Malloy, 24th Inf., suffered a

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fracture of the collar-bone by slipping and falling on the slippery floor of the post gymnasium at the New Year's hop. Lieutenant Malloy was about to ascend the stairs when the accident happened. He received a similar injury at Pine Camp several months ago, by being thrown from his horse.

Capt. Archibald C. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., ordered before the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for promotion, will leave the post Jan. 25.

The Christmas dinners at the post, the last that the men will eat in this country for several years, were the most elaborate and appetizing ever spread here. One of the buildings within the old post has been set apart by the post commandant for the use of the branch of the Knights of Pythias here. The lodge is in a flourishing condition and growing rapidly.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 7, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans gave a reception and dance Monday afternoon and evening. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank F. Eastman and Miss Eastman, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman during the holidays, left Tuesday for their home in Omaha. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained Sunday at supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Hanlon, 28th Inf. Major Thomas W. Griffith left Friday for Fort Leavenworth.

The officers and ladies of the 28th Infantry gave a reception and dance Tuesday at the Officers' Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans. The club was handsomely decorated in Christmas greens, palms and the national flags. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Evans were Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Mrs. John C. McArthur, Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill. The 28th Infantry band played. Col. and Mrs. Evans left Saturday for Washington, D.C., where on Jan. 13 Colonel Evans becomes a brigadier general.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer entertained Wednesday evening for the Garrison Five Hundred Club. Honors were won by Mrs. Herbert L. Harris and Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad. Miss Martha Locke, Sparta, Wis., who was the guest of Miss Aileen Griffith, Infantry garrison, left Wednesday for her home. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained Friday afternoon and evening at bridge. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, New York, is the guest of his son, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin. Lieut. Chester Shephard returned Wednesday from Ironwood, Mich., where he spent the holidays with relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad entertained Wednesday at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans. Mr. Thomas Wilson, guest of Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz, left Wednesday for Lafayette, Ind. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, 28th Inf., left Thursday for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler left Saturday for Leavenworth to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony.

Major and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton entertained Tuesday at dinner for Dr. and Mrs. A. Shimonek, Dr. Charles Keller, St. Paul; Capt. and Mrs. Ohio W. B. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and Mrs. Frank Hyman, Major and Mrs. Hutton taking their guests later to the dance at the club. Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., left Saturday for Fort Riley, Kas. Miss Cameron, who spent the holidays in Chicago, returned Wednesday to the garrison and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett. Lieut. Carlin O. Stokely returned Wednesday from the East, where he spent the holidays with relatives. The post school for officers reopened Tuesday, with Lieut. Joseph Righter, jr., 4th Cav., instructor. During the absence of Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., Capt. Louis Scherer, 4th Cav., will be in command of the post.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 9, 1911.

The recent cold weather and heavy falls of snow have put a stop to outdoor exercises for the remainder of the winter. The indoor exercises in the riding hall and post gymnasium are now in full sway. Both halls are exceedingly busy with troops from early morning until quite late in the day. While the various organizations are at their noon meal the riding hall is utilized by some of the staff officers for the regular exercise for mounted officers. The ice plain constructed for skating purposes is in good order, as the working force turns a new layer of water on the surface each morning.

Lieut. Col. M. F. Waltz was here for the holidays long enough to attend the proceedings of the merry New Year's Day jovial court-martial, which convened at the call of Capt. M. Saville in the officers' mess for the trial of such New Year's offenders as might be brought before it. With witty men like Captain Malone, Captain Marshall and several others composing the court, counsel for the victims, or stenographers, the merriment ran high, and all who took part were exceedingly well entertained for an hour.

The ingenious Howe boys, sons of Major Howe, have constructed a remarkably strong and well designed rustic bridge across the ravine back of their house. The bridge will be one of the attractions of the post for summer visitors next season.

The new basketball team of the post is made up of the following men: Pvt. J. H. Tilton, center; Private Hildebrand, r.f.; Pvt. L. O. Tilton, l.f.; Private Miller, r.g.; Private Thurman, l.g.; Private Dawhurst, sub. 1st Sgt. William R. Graves, Co. M, 27th Inf., is back from Christmas leave. Police Sgt. George Woods and family are also back, having visited their Ohio home during the holidays. Sergeant Jamie-

son, Hospital Corps, and a member of the soldiers' hop committee, returned from Christmas furlough a few days ago.

The Saturday evening hop in the gymnasium was attended by 300 enlisted men and their friends. The professional vaudeville show, in charge of Exchange Officer Seigel, assisted by Exchange Manager Gooch, pleased 600 soldiers in Fort Sheridan Theater. The Diericky Brothers introduced some fine Hercean acts. The James R. Waite Company put on scenery of their own, showing a lighthouse. Some good comedy acting was introduced by this company. Swede, Hall and Colburn had a playlet in which various characters were introduced for the amusement of the audience. Cottrell and Hamilton had an Army piece, entitled, "The Raw Recruit," in which a series of jokes and acts were used for the entertainment of the soldiers able to appreciate the troubles of the recruit just joining. Dexter Brothers had a very lively skit. Following this entertainment an amateur evening was conducted under the supervision of Chaplains Rice and Murphy, in which about 500 soldiers, with visiting friends, were amused with moving pictures, musical selections and various acts put on by local talent. The chaplains announced that the next amateur entertainment would be on Jan. 24, and all black and white face artists of the post were invited to get on the program early as many new amateurs are announcing their intention to sing, recite, dance or otherwise perform on that night.

The other day a Cavalry soldier performed an interesting feat typical of the trained man. A number of horses got free from their corral and galloped at high speed along the road adjoining the post. The Cavalryman in question mounted the first horse he could catch and undertook to head off the running animals. In making a turn the Cavalryman lost his balance and went over on the side of the horse. The soldier locked his legs about the horse and for a little while was practically head down and feet up. Meanwhile the man succeeded in guiding the running horse with the halter and gradually worked himself up on the horse's bareback and continued the chase until he had rounded up the truants. For a time the man was almost underneath the horse, but never for an instant did he unlock the tight grip he had with his legs or his hold on the halter. This man is typical of the strong, courageous Cavalryman in Major McDonald's squadron of the 15th Cavalry.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Jan. 10. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

The battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, except South Carolina, are due to arrive at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on Jan. 16.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. Sailed Dec. 30 from Cherbourg, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Sailed Dec. 30 from Cherbourg, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. Sailed Dec. 30 from Cherbourg, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed Dec. 30 from Cherbourg, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Sailed Dec. 30 from Weymouth, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Sailed Dec. 30 from Weymouth, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. Sailed Dec. 30 from Weymouth, England, for Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Sailed Dec. 30 from Weymouth, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. Sailed Dec. 30 from Brest, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. Sailed Dec. 30 from Brest, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. Sailed Dec. 30 from Brest, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. Sailed Dec. 30 from Brest, France, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. Sailed Dec. 29 from Gravesend, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. Sailed Dec. 29 from Gravesend, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. Sailed Dec. 29 from Gravesend, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennen. Sailed Dec. 29 from Gravesend, England, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. Sailed Jan. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., on scouting problem en route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. Sailed Jan. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., on scouting problem en route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Bouah. Sailed Jan. 3 from Portsmouth, N.H., on scouting problem en route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed Jan. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., on scouting problem en route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

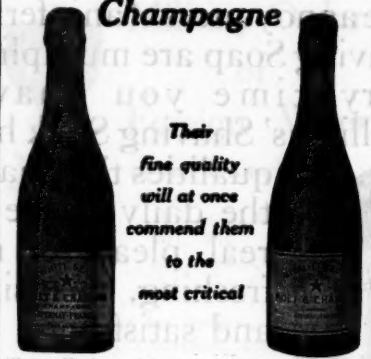
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. Sailed Jan. 4 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Sailed Jan. 5 from Gravesend, England, for New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed Jan. 7 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. Arrived Jan. 7 at Charleston, S.C., en route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. Arrived Jan. 8 at Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. Arrived Jan. 7 at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Francisco, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. Capt. Charles H. Harlon. Arrived Jan. 5 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James O. Gillmore. At San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. Arrived Jan. 5 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NAVAJO (tender). Bsn. Daniel Dowling. At San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Manila, P.I.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Manila, P.I.

ALBANY, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. At Hong Kong.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bittler. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George C. Pegram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Charles M. Fabs. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

CHOOTAW. Chief Bsn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA. Bsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC. Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TROUSSE. Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WOMPATUOK. Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Sailed Jan. 5 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

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the Lord Elgin.

Side View

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ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittin, master. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. Sailed Jan. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., on scouting problem on route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis S. Le Cain. Arrived Jan. 8 at Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. Sailed Jan. 3 from Norfolk, Va., on scouting problem on route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.O., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

OYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. Arrived Jan. 8 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Charles P. Burt. Sailed Jan. 9 from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. The Dolphin has been assigned to general service in the West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. Arrived Jan. 7 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail to the naval station, Key West, Fla.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. Sailed Jan. 7 from the navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Sailed Jan. 3 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Jan. 8 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st O.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st O.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George B. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meri-

wether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. Arrived Jan. 6 at San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived Jan. 8 at Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier), merchant complement. (Arthur B. Randall, master. Sailed Jan. 7 from Oherbourg, France, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, 1st O.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st O.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.O., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Paducah has been assigned to surveying duty on the Central American coast, and will sail from Hampton Roads about Jan. 12 to that station. She will be based on Colon. The surveying season will be from February to July, inclusive. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr. Sailed Jan. 7 from Key West, Fla., for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G., Bsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Sailed from Key West, Fla., for New Orleans, La., Jan. 7. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Sailed Jan. 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., on scouting problem on route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croxley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TAOMOA, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Sailed Jan. 7 from Key West, Fla., for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Sailed Jan. 3 from Brest, France, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. Sailed Jan. 4 from San Francisco, Cal., for Acapulco, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 6 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. The Wheeling will leave the Portsmouth Yard about Jan. 15 for the Caribbean, where she will relieve the Marietta. The Marietta will then return to the navy yard, Portsmouth. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st O.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, O., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. Sailed Jan. 6 from Acapulco, Mexico, for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Sailed Jan. 7 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. Sailed Jan. 7 from San Juan, Porto Rico, on scouting problem on route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

FURNER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. Sailed Jan. 7 from San Juan, Porto Rico, on scouting problem on route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLeuby. Sailed Jan. 7 from San Juan, Porto Rico, on scouting problem on route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Sailed Jan. 7 from San Juan, Porto Rico, on scouting problem on route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. Sailed Jan. 7 from San Juan, Porto Rico, on scouting problem on route Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

OUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

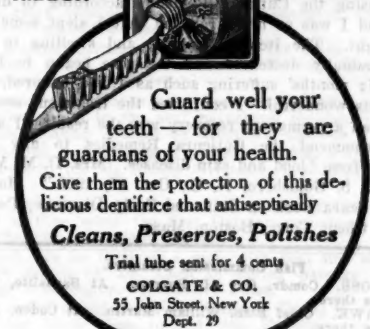
TARANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

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Guard well your
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Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SALMON (submarine). Lieut. David A. Weaver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARPOON (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Oulp. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal. The Davis has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.

FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal. The Fox has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. Arrived Jan. 7 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

GRAMPS (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabanis. At Manila, P.I.

CHANCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCOASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Oushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarines: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

POISONED BY PIN PRICK

"Several years ago I had a little pimple come between my ankle and knee. I opened it with a pin which caused it to inflame. In a short time my limb was so poisoned and swollen I could scarcely use it. I suffered intense pain, being unable to rest day or night. I tried every remedy recommended, consulted several specialists but grew worse all the time, finding no relief in anything.

"My sister recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I began using the Cuticura Remedies according to directions and I was so much relieved that I slept some the first night. The itching, burning and swelling in my limb gradually decreased and the sore began to heal. After six months' suffering such as I had endured, the relief was wonderful. I continued the treatment several weeks and a permanent recovery was the result. I shall ever recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one suffering from blood and skin diseases. Mrs. D. M. May, R. F. D. 5, Goldsboro, N. C., Oct. 25, 1909." Mailed free, Cuticura Book on Skin and Scalp Diseases; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Coden, Ala. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 15 North Delaware avenue.
BANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low. At Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In winter quarters, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and store ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Croce. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertellette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk, Va.
Apache, Iowa Island, N.Y.
Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.
Choctaw, Washington, D.C.
Hercules, Norfolk, Va.
Iwona, Boston, Mass.
Locust, San Francisco, Cal.
Massasoit, Key West, Fla.
Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.
Marketeer, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.
Pentacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, at New York.
Albatross, at Mare Island, Cal.
Alexander, at Cavite, P.I.
Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.
Baltimore, at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn, at Philadelphia.
Charleston, at Puget Sound.
Chattanooga, at Puget Sound.
Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal.
Cleveland, Mare Island, Cal.
Constitution, at Boston.
Columbia, at Philadelphia.
Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.
Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gwin, at Newport.
Illinois, at Boston, Mass.
Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal.
Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.
Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.
McKee, at Newport, R.I.
Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, at Annapolis, Md.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alleen, Providence, R.I.
Alvarado, New Orleans, La.
Amphitrite, Memphis, Tenn.
(En route St. Louis, Mo.)
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Newbern, N.C.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Granite State, New York city.
Huntress, at St. Louis.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Isa de Cuba, at Baltimore.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.O. (converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.
Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., will assume command in April, 1911.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.
Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Col. R. K. Evans, 28th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.

Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Tacoma Park, D.C.; D. in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. D. H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C. Valdez, Alaska; E. M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F. L. in Philippines—address Manila; I. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.—Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T. Co. G will sail from Honolulu in October, 1911, for station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. I, K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Co. I will sail from San Francisco for station at Honolulu Oct. 5, 1911. M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Cos. K and L will sail for Manila July 5, 1911.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., I, K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; E, F, G and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.—Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth; A, B, C and D, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. Hqrs., ten troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1911, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1912.

4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., and nine troops and Machine-Gun Platoon will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1911, and three troops March 5, 1912.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas. Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M will sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1911, and Troops E and F on May 5, 1911.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, F, H, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, sailed for Manila Dec. 5, 1910. Address, Manila, P.I. Troops D and E, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop G, Ft. Huachuca; Troop F, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

10th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Oglesworth, Ga.

12th Cav.—Ordered to sail from Manila Jan. 15, 1911, for U.S., to be stationed as follows: Hqrs., Machine-Gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs., arrived April 6, 1909. Will sail for U. S. March 15, 1911, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla. Will sail for Schofield Bks., Island of Oahu, H.T., July 5, 1911; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Battery F, Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., O, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs., and Batteries E and F will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Washington; A, B and D, Vancouver Bks., Washington; Batteries A and B will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.

3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; O, Fort Sill, Okla., and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., in July, 1911, for station; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

11th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 39th. Ft. Morgan, Md.

13th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 42nd. Philippines. Address, Manila.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

20th. Ft. Williams, Fla. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 50th. Philippines. Address, Manila.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 51st. Philippines. Address, Manila.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 53d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 54th. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

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53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
will proceed to Ft. Han- 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
cock, N.J., for station about 105th. Ft. Baker, H.T.
the latter part of May, 1911. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
upon arrival of 54th Co. 107th. Ft. Greble, Me.
from Manila. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
54th. Philippines. Address, 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
Manila. Will sail for San 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
Francisco April 15, 1911, 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
en route to Ft. Wadsworth, 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
N.Y. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
55th. Philippines. Address, 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
Manila. Will sail for San 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
Francisco April 15, 1911, 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
en route to Ft. Du Pont, 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
Del. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
will proceed to Ft. Crook, 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
et, Tex., for station about 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
March 15, 1911. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
72d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 138th. Philippines. Address,
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. Manila.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 146th. Philippines. Address,
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. Manila. Arrived Aug. 31,
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 1909.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
will sail for Manila Feb. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
5, 1911. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
will sail for Manila March 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
1911. 157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
91st. Jackson Bks., La. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
will sail for Manila Feb. 5, 1911. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.O.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; the 9th Band will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910. 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1911.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Schofield Bks., H.T., March 5, 1911; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assinibone, Mont., will sail for Ft. Shafter, H.T., June 5, 1911.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for San Francisco Sept. 15, 1911. Hqrs., eight companies and Machine-Gun Platoon will go to Madison Bks., N.Y., and four companies to Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
 7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail for San Francisco May 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
 8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1911.
 9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqs. arrived May, 1910.
 10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
 11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
 12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila July 15, 1911, for Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.
 13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., will sail for Manila April 5, 1911.
 14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H. Ft. Wm. H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D. and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
 15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah, will sail for Manila May 5, 1911.
 16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K. and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.
 17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
 18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
 19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.
 20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila June 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., will sail in June, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for station.
 21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.
 22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston Tex.
 23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon,

Fort Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.
 24th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Entire regiment will sail for Manila June 5, 1911.
 25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
 26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
 27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
 28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.
 29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
 30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
 Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and O, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-Gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
 Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

Black, Starr and Frost, jewelers, of New York city, have recently acquired additional property, which will enable them to further enlarge the plans for their handsome new store on Fifth avenue, at Forty-eighth street. The firm has purchased No. 592 Fifth avenue, and will combine the two properties as a site for an ornate building, which will be one of the finest yet constructed along Fifth avenue. Plans for the structure, which is to be five stories, are being prepared, and work will be started shortly. The new building will have foundations sufficiently heavy to carry seven additional stories if neces-

sary. The many Service patrons of the firm will doubtless find both the new quarters and locality even more attractive than the present ones, as other improvements projected in that immediate neighborhood indicate that it will rank among the finest groups of retail stores on Fifth avenue.

The Literary Digest gathers the following under "Topics in Brief":

The morning salutation in Brazil might well be: "Navy, navy, who's got the navy?"—*Columbus Dispatch*.

What good does England's great navy do? It cannot be used on the suffragettes.—*Omaha Bee*.

War news from Mexico brings Diaz to notice not only as a great general, but as a very energetic editor-in-chief.—*Washington Star*.

If Andrew Carnegie is so desirous for peace, he might distribute a few millions among the Mexican insurgents.—*Rochester Post-Express*.

Secretary Dickinson asks Congress for two or three aeroplanes, and in the next paragraph recommends that inefficient Army officers be dropped.—*Chicago Tribune*.

That the maintenance of peace is profitable all around is shown by the big Krupp dividend.—*Wall Street Journal*.

We shudder to think what the state of the British mind will be when the first German aeroplane crosses the channel.—*Cleveland Leader*.

Much can be forgiven a man with that fine sense of humor shown by Dr. Cook in taking passage on the George Washington.—*Baltimore News*.

In order to safeguard the Panama Canal it might be well for Uncle Sam to put San Francisco and New Orleans under bonds to keep the peace.—*Wall Street Journal*.

A Plague of Rats

Everybody Should Join in Fighting the Pests.

Rats have grown very numerous of late in every section of the country, and this has resulted in attacks on children and in some instances on grown persons.

Everybody should join in destroying these dangerous pests. The best way to get rid of them is with Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste, which drives them out of the house to die, and is absolutely reliable.

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 Rub a little "3 in One" on your razor strip till leather becomes soft and pliable; draw razor blade between thumb and finger moistened with "3 in One" then strip. The razor cuts 5 times as easy and clean; holds the edge longer. "A Razor Saver for Every Shaver" which gives the scientific reasons, and a generous trial bottle sent free. Write to-day.
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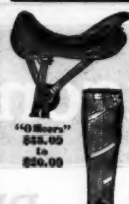
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., January 17, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3297: Refrigerating machinery.—Sch. 3232: Generator sets, transformers.—Sch. 3243: Lighting wire.—Sch. 3245: Rubber combs, black pepper. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 1-3-11.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., January 24, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3189: Typewriter ribbons.—Sch. 3234: Renewal of roof.—Sch. 3250: Library books. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 1-9-11.

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